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Chapter I
Introduction

1. From the ashes of war through seven decades of profound turbulence and change, the vision articulated in the Charter of the United Nations has stood the test of time, even as the world has become transformed beyond anything our founders imagined. That vision — of Member States "uniting their strength" in pursuit of peace, prosperity and dignity for all — continues to underpin our global work.

2. As we mark the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations, we have much to be proud of. The world has avoided global conflict on the scale seen twice in the first half of the twentieth century. Numerous smaller wars were averted or brought to an earlier end. We have made enormous strides in building the long-term foundations of peace by lifting millions out of extreme poverty, empowering women, advancing human rights, international law and efforts to ensure justice for heinous crimes, and spearheading the decolonization movement.

3. In spite of all this, however, age-old problems persist, from poverty to discrimination. Inequalities are growing in all societies, and the poorest of the poor are being left farther behind. Shocking crimes of violence against women and girls continue to occur, especially in conflict situations, where sexual violence becomes a tool of war. The newer threat of climate change has only begun to show the potential severity of its impacts. In an increasingly fast-paced and interconnected world, problems have become more complex. Opportunities abound but risks are greater and more contagious. Never before have the most pressing concerns and problems been so common to us all. Never has the need for the United Nations been greater. Never have Member States had more reason to heed the Charter's call to "unite our strength".

4. During the past year, more people were displaced than at any time since the Second World War. Desperate migrants risked everything to flee from hunger, persecution and violence, only to meet with death, discrimination and greater desperation along the way. Conflict and crisis engulfed millions of people in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gaza, Libya, Iraq, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen. Millions faced the brutal tactics of violent extremists such as Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab and Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), while many foreign fighters found the message of such groups alluring enough to join their cause. Environmental degradation, pollution and resource depletion continued almost unabated around the globe. There was little progress on the long-stalled disarmament agenda. Countless people died of curable diseases, went to bed hungry, buried children who might have been saved with basic health care, and in many other ways suffered avoidable, unacceptable levels of deprivation, fear and hopelessness.

5. People around the world looked to their Governments and to the United Nations for leadership in preventing and responding to these problems. Looking forward, we have a confluence of opportunities to set the world on a better course. We have the chance to end poverty, bring climate change under control, and agree on shared approaches to funding and implementing a new development agenda.

6. Already in the past year we made significant progress towards these interconnected ends. Political momentum on climate change was greatly accelerated by the Climate Summit that I hosted in September 2014 in New York and by the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Lima in December. An inspiring set of sustainable development goals has been put forward to guide our work for the next generation, and a comprehensive framework for funding these plans was adopted at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The panels on peace operations and peacebuilding produced important reports on how the United Nations can more effectively respond to the security challenges of the future. My Human Rights up Front initiative is designed to enhance our efforts to identify and respond to serious violations of human rights and international human rights law at an earlier stage. I welcome the recent comprehensive agreement between the five plus one group and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which I hope will contribute towards establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

7. Finally, we have made progress on a number of key transformational initiatives designed to make the Organization truly global and to maximize our capacity to deliver on mandates effectively and efficiently.

8. Looking forward to the year ahead, I am optimistic that we will soon arrive at a new vision for sustainable development, new directions for the maintenance of peace and security, a renewed embrace of human rights, and a stronger United Nations to help bring our goals to life.

Chapter II
The work of the Organization

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development

1. The Millennium Development Goals

9. Experience with the Millennium Development Goals has shown the value of a clear, collective vision for galvanizing action, combined with focused targets for measuring progress. We have made enormous progress. Several targets have been met (see annex). The global extreme poverty rate has been halved and continues to decline. More children than ever are attending primary school. Child deaths have dropped dramatically. About 2.6 billion people gained access to an improved drinking water source. Targeted investments in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis have saved millions. Coherent national policies aligned to global agreements have resulted in progress in combating both non-communicable and acute diseases.

10. Significant gaps remain, however, including in improving maternal and reproductive health, achieving gender equality, achieving full and productive employment especially for women and youth, stemming the alarming global rate of deforestation, and accelerating progress across the board in least developed countries. In many cases, these lags have been mutually reinforcing. For example, gender equality and empowerment of women are preconditions for overcoming poverty, hunger and disease, but progress towards Goal 3 has been slow on many fronts. Deforestation exacerbates greenhouse gas emissions and climate change and undermines the attainment of other targets, since forest resources contribute to poverty eradication, food security and the distribution of wealth, especially for the rural poor. The measurement of regional and national averages can mask large differences across and within regions and countries. Advances in many areas often bypass the poor and the most vulnerable. Policies and interventions will be needed to eliminate the persistent or even increasing inequalities between the rich and the poor, between rural and urban areas, and to improve the conditions of those disadvantaged by gender, age, disability, ethnicity, or geographic location, and those who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, such as women and girls.

11. Member States are addressing these issues through the negotiations on financing for development and the sustainable development goals. Further, the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and the global objectives on forests must be implemented, as must the outcome document of the first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in September 2014, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. To accelerate progress towards gender equality, urgent action will be needed in the six priority areas agreed to by Member States during the 20-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action. After 10 years, Member States are reviewing the implementation of the 10 targets for connectivity and 18 Action Lines adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society to monitor implementation of its core vision: a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society.

12. Bolder and more focused action is also needed to accelerate progress in the least developed countries. If recommended by the High-level Panel of Experts on the feasibility study, a technology bank for the least developed countries will be operationalized during the seventieth session of the General Assembly. The comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Turkey in June 2016, will provide an important opportunity to strengthen the global partnership for structural transformation and rapid poverty reduction in the least developed countries. Many least developed countries still depend heavily on official development assistance (ODA) as the primary source of external and public financing and, while overall flows may be stable, flows to the poorest countries are still falling, the distribution among those countries has been uneven and the impact has not always been as successful as envisaged. Only 5 of the 29 members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have met the United Nations ODA target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national income, while 9 meet the lower bound of the target by providing more than 0.15 per cent of their gross national income as ODA to the least developed countries.

13. The average tariff applied by developed countries to developing country exports has decreased notably, but tariff peaks and tariff escalation continue to impede developing countries' access to developed country markets. Despite debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, several HIPC countries are again approaching moderate to high levels of debt distress, some small States face significant debt sustainability challenges, and some developed countries also face severe debt overhangs. While some lower-middle-income countries have begun to access international capital markets for the first time, when interest rates rise globally some of these countries will be unable to refinance their borrowings, running the risk of a new crisis.

14. Monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals has led to the strengthening of statistical systems to enable the provision of quality data. However, data gaps, data quality issues, compliance with methodological standards, lack of disaggregated data that allow for monitoring of progress by age, sex and other social categories, and lack of geospatial information have been major challenges. Considerable effort and investment will be needed to build a solid data and information and communications technology infrastructure to support the new sustainable development agenda until 2030.

15. Landlocked developing countries have continued to face important challenges, but have nevertheless made tangible progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty. The Vienna Programme of Action for the Decade 2014-2024, adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries in November 2014, aims to address the special development needs and challenges arising from landlockedness, remoteness and geographical constraints.

16. Small island developing States also continue to be among those most exposed to exogenous shocks and disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise and increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events. In September 2014, the Third International Conference on Small

Island Developing States adopted the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. As 2014 was the International Year of Small Island Developing States, many awareness-raising and other activities were conducted throughout the year.

2. Sustainable development

17. The year 2015 provides an unprecedented opportunity to put the world on a sustainable development path. The post-2015 development and climate processes, which ultimately aim to eradicate poverty, improve people's lives, and rapidly transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy, are mutually reinforcing: when acted on together, they can provide prosperity and security for present and future generations.

18. This new agenda aims to address both existing and emerging challenges. Growing global inequality, increasing exposure to natural hazards, rapid urbanization, new patterns of migration, and the overconsumption of energy and natural resources by some threaten to drive disaster risk to dangerous levels with systemic global impacts. Annual economic losses from disasters are estimated at an average of $250-300 billion. As underscored by the ambitious Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015, investing in risk reduction pays high dividends while saving lives.

19. By building and expanding on the lessons learned from the experience of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed commitments, the post-2015 development agenda will chart development efforts, for the next 15 years and beyond, in pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development in its social, economic and environmental dimensions. It will be an agenda to improve people's lives and realize their human rights, in full harmony with nature. In a new departure, it will be a universal agenda entailing national and global responsibilities for all countries. Each and every country will have a responsibility towards its own citizens and towards the international community for implementing this agenda. The inclusion of all stakeholders in the implementation of the post-2015 agenda, including monitoring and review, is of the utmost importance to ensure ownership at all levels.

20. The proposed 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets developed by the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals will be at the heart of the post-2015 development agenda. They are ambitious. They have the potential to transform societies and mobilize people and countries. They integrate the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals and go beyond them by addressing inequality, new challenges and structural issues such as climate change, sustainable economic growth, productive capacities, peace and security and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. They take a proactive approach to achieving gender equality. They capture the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced way. They also spell out means of implementation under each specific goal and in one stand-alone goal on the global partnership, bringing together Governments, civil society and other actors for a truly integrated approach to international development for people and planet.

21. The elaboration of the agenda has engaged Governments and non-State actors. The Open Working Group produced a focused and ambitious outcome. It crafted a new way of working, with small groups of Member States sharing seats. I welcome this willingness on the part of Member States to try new ideas and approaches. It was also the most inclusive and "bottom-up" of processes, involving unprecedented numbers of stakeholders. These discussions have confirmed the importance of the United Nations as a global convening institution for sustainable development. Through their recent main themes of drawing lessons from the Millennium Development Goals and managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals, the 2014 and 2015 cycles of the Economic and Social Council have supported Member States through substantive policy guidance in the transformative shift to the universal post-2015 development agenda. The high-level political forum, which met this past year again under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, reflected on the implications of the new universal and transformative agenda, and on how best to ensure its implementation and track progress, including through the forum's role to review and follow-up on the post-2015 development agenda. The integration segment, which focused on the theme "Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all", also helped in generating ideas for policy integration. This is going to be the new key feature of the Economic and Social Council. On the basis of this positive foundation, I am confident that the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda will produce a solid and universal agenda, to be adopted at the summit at United Nations Headquarters in September 2015.

22. Implementation of the post-2015 development agenda will require renewed efforts by all Governments to strengthen public institutions by enhancing their responsiveness and accountability in order to meet growing demands on service delivery, as set forth in the proposed goals and targets. Governments must therefore be ready to innovate and develop effective, accountable, participatory and transparent institutions at all levels, to ensure efficient and effective use of public resources for the services and benefits of all citizens, particularly women and girls and marginalized groups.

23. To be realized, these goals must be matched by an equally ambitious agreement on financing for development, technology facilitation and capacity-building, and by a universal and ambitious climate change agreement. New ways must be found to mobilize and allocate financial resources and other means of implementation such as information and communications technologies more effectively. Only by making progress on these tracks together can we achieve a better future for humanity.

24. On 13 July, I joined with Heads of State and other high-ranking Government officials, the heads of international organizations, business leaders, non-governmental organizations and prominent academics for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, at which Member States adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as the outcome document. The Action Agenda establishes a strong foundation to support implementation of the post-2015 development agenda including the sustainable development goals. It provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development. It includes a policy agenda that incentivizes a shift in investment towards areas of global need, and that aligns all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental

priorities. It contains agreement on a comprehensive set of policy actions by Member States, with a package of over 100 concrete measures that are related to all sources of public, private, national and international finance, trade, debt, systemic issues, science, technology, innovation and capacity-building. The Action Agenda also serves as a guide for actions by the private sector, civil society, and philanthropic organizations. Deliverables announced at the sidelines of the Conference, along with additional initiatives to be launched in the coming months, will further contribute to reaching our global goals. Together, they should support a revitalized and strengthened global partnership for sustainable development. The Action Agenda also strengthens data, monitoring and follow-up for the financing for development process. It establishes an annual Financing for Development Forum as part of the Economic and Social Council, with intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations that will feed into the high-level political forum.

25. During the dialogue in the Economic and Social Council on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system, Governments sought to ensure a coherent approach in responding to the new and emerging challenges that the United Nations system will face while implementing the post-2015 development agenda. The dialogue analysed the interlinkages between functions, funding, governance, organizational arrangements, capacity, impact and partnership approaches and explored ideas for further analysis and action to make the United Nations development system fit to deliver the new agenda.

26. In addition to new sustainable development goals, Member States have a historic opportunity to finalize a meaningful, universal climate agreement in Paris in December 2015. In so doing, we will build a safer, healthier, more equitable world for present and future generations. To that end, the Climate Summit I hosted on 23 September 2014 created strong political momentum and advanced solutions to reduce emissions and strengthen resilience. At the Summit, more than 100 Heads of State or Government and 800 leaders from finance, business and civil society announced significant new actions on forests, energy, transport, cities and other key issues. Public and private sector leaders pledged to mobilize over $200 billion in climate finance by the end of 2015 to finance low-carbon, climate-resilient growth.

27. Governments made important strides at the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Lima in 2014, launching the Lima-Paris Action Agenda to expand climate partnerships, and pledging $10 billion to initially capitalize the Green Climate Fund. The task now is to ensure that projects are approved and that funds are disbursed as soon as possible to where they are needed most.

28. The Lima Work Programme on Gender was also adopted, with the aims, inter alia, of increasing awareness and capacity to address the gender dimensions of climate change, improving women's participation and ensuring that climate policies and measures are gender responsive.

29. Progress is still needed on several fronts, however. Climate finance is critical for catalysing action and building political trust. Developed countries must define a politically credible trajectory for achieving the goal of $100 billion per year by 2020 announced in 2009 in Copenhagen. Adaptation and resilience efforts must be strengthened and supported, especially in the small island developing States and the least developed countries. All countries should submit ambitious national contributions that detail how they will address climate change in the post-2020 period.

30. Action must accelerate at every level, from the local to the global. We have no time to waste, and much to gain by moving quickly down a lower-carbon pathway. All countries must be part of the solution if we are to stay within the global temperature rise threshold of 2°C. Working together, we can turn the climate challenge into a powerful opportunity to reduce poverty and inequality, strengthen sustainable growth, improve public health and promote sustainable development.

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

31. In the past year we faced increasingly complex, interconnected threats to international peace and security. Some were new. Others were long-standing threats that had intensified or taken on more virulent forms. Extremist groups captured large swathes of territory in the Middle East and West Africa and significant sources of revenue while terrorizing and abusing millions of people. Conflicts became increasingly transnational. Tensions between Member States rose in some regions. The Security Council's agenda was dominated by concerns about terrorism and violent extremism. The 37 United Nations peace operations deployed around the world had to adapt to increasingly non-permissive environments, while the outbreak of Ebola virus disease raised serious concern about the potential security risks posed by health emergencies.

32. This evolving security environment resulted in severe risks for United Nations personnel and operations. Over the past year, there were several direct attacks involving the use of unconventional tactics, such as suicide bombings and the use of improvised explosive devices. In November 2014, a United Nations convoy was targeted by a suicide bomber driving an explosive-laden vehicle in Baghdad. In Somalia, on 20 April 2015, four UNICEF personnel were killed in a suicide bomb attack on a United Nations vehicle. From 1 September 2014 to 31 May 2015, 32 uniformed United Nations peacekeepers were killed in Mali, accounting for nearly half of the total of 73 fatalities of such personnel worldwide. One UNICEF staff member in Yemen was abducted and kept in captivity for 399 days before being released on 8 November 2014. The security situation has a disproportionate impact on the ability of our peace operations to implement their mandate, particularly in non-permissive environments.

33. Amid these changes in security conditions, the High-level Independent Panel I appointed to carry out a review of peace operations has provided many important recommendations to ensure that United Nations operations remain fit for purpose. This review was undertaken alongside other important exercises that involved extensive consultations with Member States — the peacebuilding architecture review, which will be considered through an intergovernmental process, and the global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), as well as the earlier Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in Peacekeeping, the report of which was released in February 2015. Drawing on them, my forthcoming report on United Nations peace operations will set out what I believe to be a critical agenda for reform in peace operations for the coming years and how we can effectively implement the key recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel.

34. While the United Nations grappled with these new realities, we strove to stay the course on longer-standing threats and conflicts, to continue our quiet preventive diplomacy across the globe and to remain vigilant to emerging threats.

1. Conflict prevention and mediation

35. In keeping with this sobering picture, our efforts in conflict prevention and mediation faced significant challenges. Following the descent of the Central African Republic into sectarian violence and the subsequent establishment of a peacekeeping force, the Organization — including through the good offices of my Special Representative for Central Africa and my Special Representative for the Central African Republic — has focused on facilitating a political process that includes the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, pursues peace and reconciliation, extends the reach of State authorities and culminates in free, fair and transparent elections. This process successfully culminated in the holding of local consultations and the Bangui Forum, where a pact for peace, national reconciliation and reconstruction and a preliminary agreement on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration were agreed upon.

36. Over the past year, Libya has witnessed a significant political and security crisis alongside the most serious outbreak of armed conflict since the 2011 revolution. The political division and fighting have caused significant civilian casualties and displacement, as well as severe social and economic damage. The Organization has been at the forefront of international efforts to promote a negotiated political solution. My Special Representative facilitated a multi-track dialogue process, which enjoys wide support among the Libyan actors, the international community and key regional players. Although the situation remains delicate, the United Nations strongly believes that the formation of a Government of National Accord is the best way for Libya to solve the current crisis and confront the many critical issues facing the country, including terrorism.

37. The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic remains a stain on our collective conscience as it enters its fifth year. It has now resulted in over 220,000 deaths, and over 12 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance, including more than 5 million children. The Organization continues to promote a political solution based on the 2012 Geneva communiqué. In the Middle East, a third war in six years between Israel and armed militants in Gaza ended on 26 August 2014, during which more than 2,200 Palestinians and 70 Israelis were killed. I worked closely with all relevant stakeholders to halt violence and, in the aftermath, established a Board of Inquiry to review incidents in which death or injuries occurred at, or damage was done to, United Nations premises in Gaza, or in which the presence of weaponry was reported at those premises. In the absence of progress on intra-Palestinian reconciliation and stronger ceasefire arrangements between Israelis and Palestinians, the situation in Gaza remains precarious. An effort at reconstruction, facilitated by a United Nations-brokered mechanism, did not receive sufficient funding. The peace process remains frozen, Israelis and Palestinians locked in a cycle of counterproductive actions and counteractions.

38. The conflict in eastern Ukraine continues to devastate the country, posing a challenge to regional and even international peace and security. I continue to offer my full support towards a peaceful resolution. I also made my good offices available to support Myanmar to bring about lasting peace through an agreement on

a nationwide ceasefire between the Government and major ethnic armed groups and political dialogue, after more than six decades of intermittent conflict. Meanwhile, in 2014, the United Nations provided support to Myanmar's countrywide population and housing census, the first such exercise in 30 years. As Myanmar moves forward with its reform and democratization, the ongoing communal polarization, particularly in Rakhine State, places major responsibility on the country's leaders. The United Nations has consistently pressed for the urgent and comprehensive resolution of the citizenship status of the Rohingyas. It has also been working continuously to combat incitement and hate speech, encourage preventive action and promote interfaith dialogue. As the country faces general elections late in 2015, we will continue to encourage a credible, inclusive and transparent electoral process.

39. In Yemen, the conflict between the Government of President Hadi Mansour and the Houthis and their allies led to a significant deterioration of the situation, in spite of the best efforts by the United Nations to find a consensual power-sharing solution between them. Although a United Nations-brokered agreement had been signed in September, the Houthis continued to consolidate and expand their hold on power and territory. In January 2015, the President and the Prime Minister tendered their resignations. The President escaped to Aden in February 2015, rescinded his resignation, and subsequently fled to Saudi Arabia. At the President's request, a coalition of 10 countries led by Saudi Arabia commenced air strikes on Houthi and Houthi-allied positions on 26 March. At the same time, fighting on the ground in Yemen escalated, triggering a humanitarian emergency. With a view to promoting a peaceful resolution of the conflict, my new Special Envoy for Yemen convened consultations between the Yemeni parties in Geneva from 15 to 19 June. No consensus on resolving the situation was reached, however. His efforts are continuing.

40. While the reporting period may have been dominated by the challenges in the international spotlight, there were many other situations where we made important progress or continued to carry out essential preventive work, both visible and quiet, by facilitating dialogue and helping to de-escalate tensions. In Burkina Faso, at the onset of the crisis and "popular uprising" that led to the departure of then President Blaise Compaoré, the rapid action taken by my Special Representative for West Africa, together with representatives of the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States, to support national stakeholders to engage in an inclusive national dialogue process resulted in an agreement on a transitional government. The Organization will continue to support Burkinabé stakeholders throughout the transition period.

41. In Lebanon, the International Support Group worked to help preserve the country's stability and unity by mobilizing international assistance in a range of areas, including to the Lebanese Armed Forces and in support of Government efforts to deal with the exceptional refugee presence as a consequence of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. My Special Representative for Iraq continued his efforts to mediate between key Iraqi stakeholders, including by facilitating an important agreement on revenue-sharing and oil exports between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government. He also facilitated discussions on the Government of Iraq's request, at a time of financial strain, to defer its compensation payments to Kuwait. I continue to be personally committed to facilitating a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue, where fully-fledged negotiations,

facilitated by my Special Adviser, resumed in May 2015. In Mauritania, the United Nations country team supported a national dialogue on social cohesion, slavery and land rights. I welcomed the convening of direct talks between the Government of Afghanistan and Taliban representatives, held in Pakistan in July 2015, as an encouraging development for a potential peace process.

42. Preventive efforts are also at the heart of my Human Rights up Front initiative, which aligns the actions of the United Nations system to ensure that we meet our most fundamental collective responsibilities to prevent serious human rights violations. Over the past year, efforts were made to improve the United Nations early warning and early action capabilities at both Headquarters and in the field as part of this initiative. Additional support was provided to several United Nations field presences to strengthen the Organization's preparedness to meet its mandated obligations.

43. With each passing year, our partnerships with regional and subregional organizations grow and deepen. This past year was no exception, as demonstrated by the examples below, and indeed throughout this report. The European Union is an important partner of the United Nations on mediation, conflict prevention and rapid response, including in the Central African Republic, Mali and Somalia. In Ukraine, we supported the efforts of the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe, including its monitoring mission. In the Sudan and South Sudan, through my Special Envoy, we supported efforts by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to mediate between the warring factions in South Sudan, as well as those of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to hold an inclusive and credible national dialogue to address the root causes of the multiple conflicts in the Sudan and reach a cessation of hostilities in Darfur and in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. Our regional office in Central Africa helped the Economic Community of Central African States to strengthen its mediation architecture and worked together with our West Africa office to support the efforts of the Lake Chad Basin Commission to address the regional impact of the crisis brought about by Boko Haram. In Madagascar, the United Nations worked closely with the Southern African Development Community and the African Union to support the full implementation of the road map and to foster national reconciliation and democracy. In the Great Lakes region, my Special Envoy continued to coordinate United Nations efforts with other "co-witnesses" — the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Southern African Development Community — in support of the implementation, by the signatories, of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region.

44. Vulnerable populations continued to suffer from or face severe risks of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In order to strengthen early warning, the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect produced a new Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes that identifies key risk factors and provides a methodology for assessing situations of concern. The Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide also provided technical assistance and support for capacity-building to Member States and regional arrangements, including the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the national committees set up by its member States to prevent genocide and other atrocity crimes.

45. Violations against children, especially by extremist groups, continued and increased, including an alarming new trend of mass abductions of children, such as the abduction of the Chibok girls. My Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict led the establishment of a key monitoring and reporting mechanism in Nigeria which will document these violations and increase the accountability of perpetrators.

46. The efforts of my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict resulted in mobilizing political will to address conflict-related sexual violence, for example through structured frameworks including specific commitments, with the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition, and regional entities like the African Union and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea all made major strides in addressing sexual violence crimes.

47. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) also supported the meaningful participation or consultation of women in peace processes in Colombia, Mali, Myanmar, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Ukraine. In Colombia, those efforts resulted in women counting for approximately one third of the delegates on each side of the peace table and at least half of the participants in all public consultations.

48. Another welcome trend in our peacemaking and mediation efforts, no matter how different and challenging those processes may be, is our progress towards enhanced inclusivity. In all processes where the United Nations was in a leading or co-leading role over the past year, we ensured regular consultation with civil society, including women's groups.

2. Democratic transitions and elections

49. Inclusivity was also a key goal in our efforts to support democracy around the world, where we advised many Governments on ways to increase political participation, for instance by removing barriers to the participation of women as voters, candidates and election officials. In cases where the United Nations actively supported government and State formation processes, as in Iraq and Somalia, we advocated particularly strongly the inclusion of women, youth and minority groups, as well as for the formation of an inclusive government which would represent the interests of all components in society.

50. The United Nations assisted a wide variety of countries with constitutional reform in the reporting period. In Somalia, my Special Representative worked closely with the Federal Government, regional stakeholders and international partners to maintain momentum on the country's Vision 2016 agenda.

51. Countries seeking to consolidate gains in their democratic transitions often face continuing instability due to weak institutional frameworks. There were instances of efforts to change presidential term limits or to interpret constitutional provisions in a way that would be favourable to the office holder. While constitutions are live documents and political systems evolve, a removal of term limits can be seen as self-serving and lead to conflict if it is not based on an inclusive and broad national consensus. In Burundi, despite a ruling of the Constitutional Court, the candidacy of the incumbent President has been highly

divisive, polarizing the people of Burundi. Violent confrontations between the police and opponents to the incumbent's third term bid, as well as an attempted coup d'état on 13 May, have increased the prospects of large-scale human rights violations with far-reaching consequences for Burundi and the Great Lakes region. The United Nations worked closely with Burundian stakeholders, regional leaders and the international community to defuse tensions and facilitate a dialogue process to help to create the conditions for the holding of peaceful, credible and inclusive elections.

52. Many Member States turned to the United Nations for technical assistance in conducting credible elections. During the reporting period, such assistance was provided to over 65 countries at their request, some on the basis of current and new Security Council mandates. In Tunisia, the Organization provided support to national authorities for the conduct of the 2014 presidential and legislative elections and a constitutional referendum, and extended support to civil society organizations for public outreach activities and support to women candidates. In the Central African Republic, the United Nations has been providing assistance in preparation for presidential and legislative elections in 2015, while also helping to create a secure environment for the elections and the protection of the long-suffering civilian population.

53. My Special Representative for West Africa worked with the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union to support the holding of peaceful and credible elections in Benin, Nigeria and Togo in 2015, and the Organization has worked with the Southern African Development Community to support the holding of elections in Lesotho and Zambia in 2014.

54. The United Nations has also continued to support national efforts to prevent election-related instability and violence. Where this is appropriate and requested, the Organization has sought to link technical assistance and preventive diplomacy efforts in order to strengthen public confidence in electoral processes and their outcomes.

3. Peacekeeping

55. The reporting period was a challenging one for peacekeeping. The ultimate goal of peacekeeping — to support a political process and help a country to make the transition from conflict to lasting peace — remains the same. However, the context in which mandated tasks are implemented continues to evolve and the mismatch between the resources assigned to our missions and the complex security environments in which they operate has become increasingly glaring. Several peacekeeping operations had to adapt to these increasingly non-permissive security environments, with ongoing violence and no prospect of political resolution in sight. Examples include Mali and Darfur, where the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) face deadly attacks and asymmetric threats, including from improvised explosive devices, armed groups and criminal organizations.

56. In other cases, missions were deployed to active conflict zones where there is no peace to keep and no peace agreement to support. In these instances, our operations have to first bring about a cessation of hostilities, while also providing protection to civilians, before they can focus on long-term, sustainable peace. This has been the case, for example, in the Central African Republic, where there was no

political road map for a period of time and where the transnational nature of the conflict, difficulties in identifying the parties to the conflict, and blurry distinctions between combatants and civilians make the roles of peacekeepers and the good offices of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General more difficult than ever. The Organization is developing a regular and open exchange with the Security Council to ensure that peacekeeping mandates are realistic, feasible and accompanied by the appropriate level of political support and resources.

57. Our peacekeeping partnership with the African Union was also refined and consolidated during the reporting period. Both Organizations have learned lessons from the transitions from African Union to United Nations missions which were effected in Mali in 2013 and in the Central African Republic in September 2014.

58. We worked to consolidate security and governance gains in Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti and Liberia, with the eventual aim of drawing the missions to a close. While mission drawdown plans in Liberia suffered a setback as a result of the Ebola crisis, significant progress was made in 2015 towards enhancing the Government's capacity to manage its own security and deliver public services. In Haiti, the mission continues to engage with the Government on preparations for national elections, but risks remain for the full adherence to the electoral calendar, which will require sustained political engagement from the international community. The Organization will work to establish a clear framework for a smooth transfer of tasks to partner organizations and host Governments.

59. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations worked closely with the Government to ramp up the second phase of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy which, it is hoped, will consolidate political and security gains and extend State presence and authority to new areas of the east. At the same time, in March, the Organization launched a strategic dialogue with the Government on key issues including continued support of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to the operations of the national Armed Forces in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy and a road map for the end state of MONUSCO in the country.

60. In a sign of how the world is changing, we leveraged our experience in deploying support and humanitarian missions in highly innovative ways during the reporting period to help Member States to cope with unanticipated global challenges. In response to a request from the Presidents of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for the United Nations to lead coordination of the international response to the unprecedented Ebola outbreak, the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response was designed, authorized and deployed in a span of 10 days — a record pace for the Organization — to harness the capabilities and competencies of all relevant United Nations actors under a singular operational crisis management system to reinforce unity of purpose, effective ground-level leadership and operational direction to ensure a rapid, effective, efficient and coherent response to the Ebola crisis. It was the first-ever United Nations emergency health mission. This flexibility and vision was similarly exercised with the deployment of the United Nations partnership with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which led to the dismantling and destruction of 98.8 per cent of the officially declared chemical weapons stock of the Syrian Arab Republic.

61. Throughout the reporting period, we continued to place the highest priority on rapidity, efficiency, effectiveness, credibility, accountability and conduct and discipline in all our peace operations. While the cost of peacekeeping today exceeds $8.5 billion, the per capita cost of peacekeeping today is 17 per cent less than it was in 2008-2009 when adjusted for inflation. With respect to conduct and discipline, I have proposed a strengthened programme of action against sexual exploitation and abuse for the consideration of the General Assembly in my report (A/69/779). In recent months, allegations have surfaced of sexual abuse and other serious crimes by non-United Nations international troops deployed to the Central African Republic under a Security Council mandate. Further incidents were later also alleged to have been committed by peacekeepers in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic. The Mission, the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights are working closely together to follow up on all of those allegations, both through internal mechanisms with regard to misconduct of United Nations troops and also through engagement with concerned Member States and the African Union. I have also appointed an independent external review panel to examine the Organization's handling of such allegations, assess the adequacy of the procedures in place and make recommendations on how the United Nations should respond to similar allegations in the future.

4. Peacebuilding

62. The Peacebuilding Commission, Fund and Support Office celebrate their tenth anniversary in 2015. As foreseen, the Security Council and the General Assembly jointly sought a review of their role and position, as well as that of the operational entities of the United Nations system, with respect to peacebuilding. On 29 June, the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture, which the two bodies asked me to appoint, submitted its report (see A/69/968-S/2015/490) providing a set of interrelated recommendations on how to improve performance in "sustaining peace" and preventing lapse and relapse into conflict. I look forward to the outcomes of the second, intergovernmental phase of the review. In my recent report on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (A/69/399-S/2014/694), I identified a number of lessons that are highly relevant for the review. The Peacebuilding Commission also held some pertinent deliberations during the reporting, for example on how conflict-affected countries can generate domestic resources and fight against illicit financial flows. I applaud this move by the Commission towards more practical means of performing its core function of resource mobilization beyond traditional fundraising and towards global policy development. Meanwhile, the Peacebuilding Fund achieved its target through the allocation of $99.3 million to 16 countries emerging from conflict or political crisis, continuing the upward trend from previous years. A total of 9.3 per cent of allocations went to projects promoting women's empowerment and gender equality as their principal objective. This was up from 7.4 per cent in 2013, but still below my target of 15 per cent, which is particularly disappointing as we approach the anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the review of its implementation. We must intensify these and other efforts to undertake gender-responsive peacebuilding. Overall, the Fund was active in just over 20 countries. During the same period, total contributions to the Fund in the amount of $78.2 million were made by 21 Member States. Two new countries were declared

eligible for funding from the Fund — Madagascar and Mali. On the basis of a programming target of $100 million and forecasted contributions of approximately $60 million in 2015, the Peacebuilding Fund is seeking support from Member States to cover a funding gap and sustain Fund activities of at least $40 million.

C. Development of Africa

63. Africa's development gains continued in the reporting period. The economic growth rate is projected to rise to 4.6 per cent in 2015, up from 3.5 per cent in 2014. With support from the United Nations, progress was made in priority sectors of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, including infrastructure, agriculture and food security, health, education, science and technology, transport, gender equality and governance. Within the framework of the United Nations monitoring mechanism, the Organization worked to strengthen international support to Africa's development through a review of implementation of commitments. The first biennial report of the United Nations monitoring mechanism was submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session. Through the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa and the interdepartmental task force on African affairs, the Organization worked to ensure coherent and better coordinated United Nations system-wide support to Africa.

64. This past year was notable in several respects, with the end of the Millennium Development Goals and the Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union approaching. United Nations support was therefore focused in particular on ensuring that the continent's priorities as encapsulated in the African Common Position on the post-2015 development agenda and Agenda 2063, the long-term strategic vision for the continent's development, were taken into consideration in the successor agreements, namely the post-2015 development agenda including the sustainable development goals. The Organization also provided technical support for African countries participating in the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the upcoming United Nations summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda.

65. Despite the persistence of security threats and the impact of climate change in some parts of the continent, some progress was made in addressing election-related threats and in strengthening the nexus between peace, security and development. Given the importance of women's and girls' empowerment and leadership in peace, security and development, the United Nations also worked to enhance global visibility and awareness of the African Union's agendas in this regard, including through a possible continental results framework on women and peace and security in Africa, and 2015 was proclaimed by the African Union as the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063.

D. Promotion and protection of human rights

66. As human rights abuses are so often a cause and a major consequence of strife, unrest, displacement and humanitarian crises, it is no surprise that the gloomy picture painted elsewhere in this report prevails in this section too. The reporting period was marked by brutal disregard for human rights, extreme violence, persisting impunity and by the worst displacement the world has seen since the

Second World War, exposing millions of innocent people to long-term uncertainties. It is hard not to rue missed opportunities to prevent such widespread human misery.

67. More priority to timely, effective prevention is one of the purposes of the Human Rights up Front initiative. This was an important component of United Nations efforts to prevent and respond to serious human rights violations throughout the year, and led to much more consistent integration of a human rights perspective in the peace and security, humanitarian and other work of the Organization both at Headquarters and at country levels. The initiative helped to ensure that the risk of serious human rights violations — including violations of economic, social and cultural rights — were recognized early and that the whole United Nations system understood them as possible threats to development or to peace and security, and as a shared responsibility.

68. Many countries and subregions experienced armed conflict involving a variety of non-State actors who spread terror across borders, were often implicated in organized crime and perpetrated gross violations of the human rights of children and women. While such actions are unforgiveable, a deeper understanding of the root causes of violent extremism is required. Alienation can be fed by years of corruption, repression, discrimination, deprivation and neglect of basic human rights. More attention is needed to the long-term work of building rule of law-based institutions and inclusive governance, education and trust. The United Nations drew attention throughout the reporting period to the need to address comprehensively these broader conditions, including by combating hate speech, promoting dialogue, protecting human rights and enhancing social cohesion, as the most effective means for countering the spread of extremism. I was heartened by the fact that Member States also reaffirmed important commitments and principles with respect to their collective responsibility to protect people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. While these commitments are welcome, we have a long way to go before they are fully upheld in practice.

69. A strong focus on inclusivity and equality was a key thread across the pillars of United Nations activity in the reporting period. Global human rights challenges, such as migration, disabilities, rights of women and children, sexual orientation, and the rights of various minorities, were addressed through promotion of equality and countering discrimination. A higher number of ratifications in the past year of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities demonstrates that States are receptive to new approaches on this issue. Some progress has also been made in securing the human rights of women and children but it is slow and uneven. The same cannot be said of migrants. There are more international migrants on the move now than ever before in human history, many of them facing unacceptable levels of human rights abuses throughout the migration cycle, in countries of origin, transit and destination. In response, the United Nations appealed for protection of the human rights of all migrants and called on Governments to embrace migration as essential for inclusive and sustainable social and economic development. In this connection, we issued Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders.

70. Growing threats to civil society, particularly acute in conflict situations, but also in the context of electoral processes, in countries in political transition, as well as in the framework of counter-terrorism policies, are a matter of great concern. The United Nations continues to assist States to ensure that civil society can operate

freely and without harassment. Attacks on human rights defenders continued, as did, while repeatedly condemned at all levels, intimidation of those who cooperate with the United Nations and reprisals against them. I fully support discussions on the protection of journalists at the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council and welcome the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2222 (2015).

71. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights addressed the Security Council on many critical situations, including those concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Myanmar, South Sudan and Ukraine, as well as providing regular briefings on protection of civilians and other thematic briefings, for example in relation to small arms. The Human Rights Council considered Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Libya, Mali, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Ukraine.

72. The human rights-based approach to United Nations programming continued with the deployment of 11 new human rights advisers to country teams in Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Malawi, Maldives, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and to United Nations Development Group regional teams in Bangkok and Panama. Human rights standards and principles were also taken into account in the design of the post-2015 development agenda.

73. The United Nations human rights mechanisms continued to draw attention to a wide range of human rights issues, both thematic and country-specific, brought new issues to the fore and provided early warning functions. The number of special procedures mandates increased and an unprecedented number of commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions/investigations were deployed, namely in relation to the Central African Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iraq, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The recommendations in the report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the establishment of a field-based structure, were also vigorously pursued. The universal periodic review mechanism continues to benefit from 100 per cent participation of States and the overwhelming support of Member States. The process of strengthening the treaty body system (General Assembly resolution 68/268) was successfully concluded.

74. Faced with the multiple challenges in the protection of human rights, an increasingly difficult financial situation and heightened demands stemming from new and sometimes unfunded mandates from the Human Rights Council in particular, my new High Commissioner led a prioritization and restructuring process in his office to ensure that resources are channelled to areas of highest impact on people's lives. I fully support these efforts but recall that Member States are ultimately responsible for human rights protection and promotion and that the United Nations can only support them to that end.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

75. This reporting period saw several deplorable humanitarian benchmarks. More than 76 million people from 31 countries needed assistance. The number of people

displaced by conflict exceeded 51 million — the highest number since the Second World War. There were more than 400 natural disasters in 2014, which led to the loss of over 17,000 lives and which cost over $82 billion in damages. The year was dominated by six level 3 emergencies (Central African Republic, Iraq, Philippines, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen) and the Ebola crisis. They unfolded in tandem with many other ongoing crises that caused tremendous suffering. While funding grew, so too did the funding shortfall, from 37 per cent ($3.3 billion) in 2011 to 40 per cent ($7.4 billion) in 2014. Nearly $11 billion was received for inter-agency appeals, an unprecedented $479 million for the global Central Emergency Response Fund and $600 million for 22 country-based pooled funds. Growing humanitarian needs continue to outpace the resources available to meet them.

76. During 2014, the continuing lack of compliance by parties to conflict with international humanitarian law was of particular concern; so was the lack of accountability for perpetrators of violations. I was alarmed by the humanitarian impact of the use of explosive weapons in populated areas and by the effects of conflict on civilians in general, particularly women and girls, and the increasing number of people displaced. Millions of people remain without protection or adequate assistance, owing to hostilities, insecurity and obstacles to humanitarian access put in place by the parties.

77. Despite the scale of the challenges, many Governments have greater capacity to handle crises, and therefore are requesting assistance less frequently, preferring that the international humanitarian system work in a more tailored manner to fill specific gaps, provide specific services, or further develop national expertise. There are many more actors, including national and local civil society groups and private sector companies. While this can pose a challenge to coherence, it can also be an opportunity to increase effectiveness if everyone works together towards the shared goal of meeting the needs of the affected population.

78. To address the growing gap between needs and resources, the donor base must expand. Increased funding alone is not the answer, however, and I have appointed a High-level Panel on Humanitarian Financing to consider necessary changes. We need to operate differently, including working towards reducing and not just meeting humanitarian needs. The average length of a humanitarian appeal is now 7 years, and the average time that people are displaced is 17 years. Planning and raising money on a yearly basis for protracted crises, such as long-term displacement crises, is not the most effective or efficient approach. A longer-term, outcome-driven approach that brings humanitarian and development planning closer together is needed. However, without substantially higher political commitment to address the underlying causes, it will not be possible to cover constantly increasing needs. The post-2015 development agenda, the new disaster risk reduction framework, and the ongoing discussions around climate change and the new urban agenda are unique opportunities to better address these global challenges common to the development and humanitarian sectors. The World Humanitarian Summit to be held in May 2016, in Istanbul, Turkey, will set an ambitious and bold forward agenda for humanitarian work and will address some of these fundamental challenges.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

79. At the close of the reporting period, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia remained seized of three appeals and was continuing four trials of senior political and military figures. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda is seized of its final appeal and is scheduled for formal closure at the end of 2015. The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, which continues the essential functions of the ad hoc tribunals and maintains their legacy, delivered its first appeal judgement in December.

80. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, in August 2014, convicted two Khmer Rouge leaders for crimes against humanity, although further proceedings continue. The international co-investigating judge issued charges against three individuals. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon continued the trial in absentia of five accused with respect to the attack against Rafiq Hariri and began the first of two contempt trials against commercial media entities.

81. During the reporting period, the United Nations celebrated the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of its Relationship Agreement with the International Criminal Court. The United Nations has continued to promote accountability for serious crimes of international concern and to advocate universal ratification of the Rome Statute. The Court upheld the conviction of Thomas Lubanga in December and in March the Appeals Chamber established the principles and procedures for reparations for his victims. The Prosecutor opened a preliminary examination into the situation in Palestine, and opened a second investigation into the situation in the Central African Republic, marking the ninth situation before the Court.

82. War crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and other gross violations of human rights undermine the very foundations of the rule of law at both the international and national levels. While the International Criminal Court was established to investigate and prosecute those crimes, the primary responsibility rests with the Member States. For that reason, we continue to accord high priority to activities in support of strengthening national capacity to combat impunity for those crimes, in line with international law.

83. The authorities of the Central African Republic adopted a law establishing a national special criminal court to address serious crimes, including serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic will continue to provide support to the national authorities in connection with the establishment and operationalization of the court. I have developed options addressing accountability and transitional justice in respect of the international crimes committed in South Sudan.

84. The Organization has continued to support the efforts of Member States to strengthen the legal regime for oceans, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and its implementing agreements. The implementation of those instruments contributes to sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Oceans have featured prominently in the work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. The Organization has also continued to strengthen inter-agency coordination and the coherence of United Nations system activities related to ocean and coastal areas, in particular through UN-Oceans.

G. Disarmament

85. Multilateral disarmament forums continued to struggle in this reporting period to deliver results, although there were some breakthroughs and reasons for optimism.

86. The international community came together to ensure the rapid and verified elimination of Syrian chemical weapons. The Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic completed its mandate and drew to a close on 30 September 2014. This effort was, in many ways, a bright spot amid truly dark circumstances. Challenges remain on some outstanding issues, which need to be addressed by the Syrian authorities in cooperation with OPCW. The Office for Disarmament Affairs continues to engage with OPCW and the Syrian authorities on the remaining work, and to keep the Security Council briefed, on issues relating to the implementation of resolution 2118 (2013). The OPCW fact-finding mission on allegations of the use of toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic also continued its work. Concerns regarding the increasing number of such allegations were reflected in resolution 2209 (2015), in which the Security Council expressed support for the continuing work of the OPCW fact-finding mission and, inter alia, stressed that those responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons must be held accountable.

87. Humanitarian approaches to disarmament saw momentum in the reporting period. I am particularly encouraged by the growing interest in addressing the humanitarian, legal, military and ethical dimensions of autonomous weapon systems and other emerging technologies under the auspices of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. I commissioned a study on armed unmanned aerial vehicles, which included a focus on humanitarian and human rights issues related to their use. The Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held in December 2014, contributed to growing awareness of the risks posed by nuclear weapons. Such conferences deepen our knowledge of the risks of use and the fundamental challenges to our emergency response capability. The more we understand about the humanitarian impacts, the more it becomes clear that we must pursue disarmament as an urgent imperative. The United Nations also continued to support the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

88. I deeply regret the inability of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to reach consensus on a substantive outcome. While increasing international tension demonstrates the need for tangible progress in nuclear disarmament, a wide gap persists on how to move this agenda forward. States must not let this setback stop the momentum they have built in recent years for new initiatives in the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and continuing efforts to strengthen nuclear non-proliferation.

89. In the field of conventional arms regulation, we saw the rapid entry into force of the landmark Arms Trade Treaty, on 24 December 2014. This is a testament to the collective will of the international community to put an end to the irresponsible transfers of conventional arms and their diversion. Unregulated arms transfers to conflict zones, terrorists and organized crime groups should be a thing of the past. For

the Arms Trade Treaty to be truly effective, universal participation in the treaty — as well as rigorous implementation by all — are essential.

90. More sobering was the continuing inability — after 19 years — of the Conference on Disarmament to overcome its differences and agree on a programme of work that would allow for the resumption of substantive negotiations. I call again on the Conference on Disarmament to rise to the challenge and live up to its mandate as the world's single negotiating forum for multilateral disarmament.

91. As a concrete first step towards revalidating its relevance, the Conference should start to conduct substantive work on the basis of an agreed programme of work, including by heeding the recommendations of the group of governmental experts with respect to a ban on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices. I look forward to an early beginning of negotiations on this ban, which is an important step towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

92. I regret to see that, despite tireless efforts by the facilitator, little progress was made on bringing the States of the Middle East together to find agreement on how to free the region of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. I continue to stand ready to support efforts to promote and sustain the inclusive regional dialogue necessary to achieve this goal.

93. Finally, the United Nations responded to an increasing number of requests from Member States to support strengthening of national capacities to fulfil their obligations under multilateral disarmament treaties and other instruments.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

94. International terrorism rose to the top of the international agenda in the past year, consuming a greater portion of Security Council attention and world headlines and, most tragically, affecting a larger number of lives than in the past. I found myself having to repeatedly condemn brutal acts perpetrated against innocent civilians by a new generation of transnational terrorist groups. Too often, though, I also found it necessary to recall that failure to address conditions conducive to terrorism produces environments in which extremist groups prove alluring, while responses that are not human rights compliant undermine the very values we hold most dear and can inadvertently fuel radicalization. I continued to advocate counter-terrorism activities that respect all their obligations under international law.

95. Failure to resolve the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic produced an enabling environment for ISIL and Al-Qaida-affiliated groups. The former has spread outwards from Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic to pose a threat to regional and international peace and security. Meanwhile, in Libya, prolonged chaos and conflict provided fertile ground for violent extremist groups to organize and carry out attacks and local radical groups increasingly pledged allegiance to international terrorist networks. In Somalia, despite continued progress in joint Somali/African Union military operations supported by the United Nations, the Al-Shabaab group poses a growing threat to the wider region, demonstrated by the egregious killing of 147 students at Garissa University College in Kenya on 2 April.

96. These developments reveal the limits of conventional approaches to counter-terrorism, which have been reactive and focused on security and military operations, and reminded us afresh of the need to focus on pillar I of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288), which pertains to addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism, as well as the broader challenge of violent extremism at the local, national, regional and global levels. The United Nations took steps in the reporting period to address these new challenges through a number of landmark resolutions, such as Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) on foreign terrorist fighters and countering violent extremism; the revitalized working groups of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; and a newly resourced Counter-Terrorism Centre that is stepping up capacity-building. Work has begun on a plan of action on preventing violent extremism, which I will present to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

97. United Nations presences in the field also played a part in tackling the cross-border nature of terrorism, organized crime and corruption. Our regional offices in Central and West Africa have supported Governments and subregional organizations affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in countries of the Lake Chad Basin region. In Central Africa, we supported the development of strategies for counter-terrorism and small arms and light weapon control and, in the light of the role poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking have played in financing the activities of armed groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army, the ex-Séléka in the Central African Republic, and Janjaweed groups from the Sudan, supported the Economic Community of Central African States in developing a regional emergency anti-poaching action plan. We also assisted with the development of a comprehensive regional anti-piracy strategy for the Gulf of Guinea — the region of Africa now most affected by piracy and armed robbery at sea. We also continued to address piracy off the coast of Somalia to achieve the objective "zero ship, zero seafarer" in the hands of Somali pirates. In Tunisia, we supported reforms to strengthen border security to prevent transnational crime along porous borders. In the Asia-Pacific region, United Nations support was provided to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on issues including maritime security, countering violent extremism and transnational crime, while two high-level counter-terrorism political dialogues were held with the European Union.

98. The United Nations also continued to assist Member States in building their response capacities through the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments. These include the 19 international legal instruments against terrorism, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which now has 175 States parties. Ten additional countries and territories became parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the past year. Specialized technical assistance and capacity-building was also available to criminal justice and law enforcement officials on issues related to criminal justice reform in general and in specialized areas of counter-terrorism, including on illicit financial flows, the financing of terrorism and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, foreign terrorist fighters, kidnapping for ransom, the recovery of stolen assets and human rights-compliant responses to terrorism.

99. The connections between drug trafficking, organized crime, corruption and *terrorism are becoming more diverse and sophisticated, and fuel insecurity and* political instability globally. From Afghanistan to West and Central Africa, and more recently in the Middle East, North Africa and East Africa, these links have

become increasingly apparent. The recent tragic events resulting from migrant smuggling in the Mediterranean and Andaman Seas have further highlighted the shared responsibility of States in addressing these issues. The Organization provided evidence-based knowledge on the evolution of drug markets, organized crime dynamics and the nature and magnitude of violence, informing Governments and providing actionable information to assist in designing appropriate and effective responses.

100. At the global level, flagship reports on the world drug problem, human trafficking, homicide and synthetic drugs helped to shape policy discussions. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), each year, some 200,000 people die from the use of drugs and approximately 27 million people in the world suffer from drug use disorders. According to the estimates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, WHO, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World Bank, 1.7 million and 6.6 million people who inject drugs are infected with HIV and hepatitis C, respectively. Many more die as a result of the violence that permeates the illicit drug trade. The Organization, including through the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, has continued to support Member States in the lead-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016, including in ensuring that it would consider the issue from a perspective that is grounded in a concern for health and well-being while continuing to provide an effective multilateral space to address the root causes of drug production, trafficking and related transnational organized crime. The session will provide a valuable opportunity for a comprehensive and inclusive exchange of ideas and lessons on what has and has not worked in addressing the world drug problem. The United Nations advocates a rebalancing of the international policy on drugs, to increase the focus on public health, human rights, prevention, treatment and care, and economic, social and cultural measures.

101. The Organization continued efforts to mainstream issues related to drug abuse prevention, drug dependence treatment, HIV prevention, treatment and care and, in close coordination with WHO, piloted programmes to ensure the availability of pain medication in countries with low levels of access.

Chapter III
Strengthening the Organization

102. The General Assembly made important strides in the past year to enhance the Organization's decision-making capabilities and to make it more reflective of the twenty-first century. Intergovernmental negotiations continued on Security Council reform and the Assembly placed a new emphasis on coordination among the principal organs on topical issues. Enhanced interaction between the Assembly and civil society was also prioritized. There was a 21 per cent rise in the frequency of Security Council meetings and a 36 per cent increase in the number of General Assembly meetings, and the Secretariat provided quantitatively more but qualitatively consistent conference service support. Delivery of conference services was modernized in a variety of ways, including with a global United Nations platform for computer-assisted and machine translation.

103. The Secretariat made notable progress throughout the year on a number of key transformational initiatives designed to make the Organization truly global and to maximize our capacity to deliver on mandates effectively and efficiently. For example, Umoja, the enterprise resource planning system, reached another critical milestone in June with its deployment to the Nairobi-based entities (United Nations Office at Nairobi, United Nations Environment Programme, UN-Habitat) as well as to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. It will be deployed to all other duty stations in November, thereby enabling an integrated and streamlined management of financial, human and physical resources for the global Secretariat. This standardized solution will in turn support a global service delivery model that will provide high-quality, timely and standardized administrative services across the global Secretariat, including services to peacekeeping and special political missions. I will present a framework proposal on the global service delivery model to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

104. In addition, the mobility and career development framework will soon become a reality with the launch on 1 January 2016 of the first job network (POLNET), which includes departments and offices working on political, peacekeeping and humanitarian affairs. This new approach to staffing will permit the movement of staff to meet the strategic needs of the Organization arising from mandate requirements and organizational priorities.

105. The implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards in 2014 has increased transparency by making available much more detailed information about the Organization's financial position and the use of its resources and has led to greater traceability of management decisions, thereby strengthening accountability.

106. In view of the endorsement by the General Assembly of an information and communications technology strategy, I will continue to address the highly fragmented technology landscape, including by transitioning technology services and programme delivery to a model with both enterprise-wide and regional components that comply with standards, best practice and governance requirements. I continue to accord the highest priority to information security and operational resilience.

107. Given the level of inherent risk the Organization faces as well as the additional risk generated by the magnitude of organizational change under way, the Secretariat is in the process of implementing an enterprise-wide coherent and integrated risk management system to mitigate the risks to our work.

108. The renovation and refurbishment of the Headquarters complex in New York has been successfully concluded with the dissolution of the Office of the Capital Master Plan in July 2015 and the transfer of responsibilities to the Office of Central Support Services in the Department of Management.

109. Considerable management attention was dedicated this year to the increasingly critical question of the safety and security of United Nations personnel around the world. The Organization worked towards strengthening its duty of care in high-risk environments, ending impunity for serious crimes and acts of violence committed against United Nations personnel, and ensuring consistency in the implementation of the programme criticality methodology in order to weigh security risks against programme imperatives. In addition, the Organization remains committed to the strengthening of security management.

Partnerships

110. Multi-stakeholder initiatives such as Sustainable Energy for All, Every Woman, Every Child, Global Education First Initiative, the Zero Hunger Challenge and Global Pulse demonstrate the great potential in partnership to harness the strengths of various actors towards achieving the goals of the United Nations. The Climate Summit in September 2014 mobilized leaders from the private sector, finance and civil society to commit to ambitious actions to reduce emissions and strengthen resilience. The Organization should continue to seize the great potential of partnership, while ensuring oversight and accountability.

111. Taking heed of the positions of Member States, I informed the General Assembly that I no longer wished Member States to consider the proposals related to the establishment of a partnership facility which had been made in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015. This allows further consideration of how best to achieve the objectives for which a partnership facility had been proposed. It also allows any subsequent proposals in this area to be informed both by the discussions held in the context of the consideration of the proposed partnership facility and by decisions of Member States on financing for development and on the post-2015 development framework.

112. With respect to existing partnership we continue to focus on increasing the impact of our work with a broad range of partners, including Governments, civil society, the private sector, philanthropy, academia, and other multilateral organizations. Through the United Nations Global Compact, over 8,000 companies in more than 150 countries are already advancing responsible business practices. In addition, consultations were held across the United Nations system to revise the Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector. The Department of Public Information raised global awareness of the work and goals of the Organization through partnerships with traditional and new media outlets across multiple languages, the creative community, and over 1,000 universities that have committed themselves to the United Nations Academic Impact. Outreach programmes mandated by the General Assembly, including those related to the Holocaust, the Rwanda genocide and the transatlantic slave trade,

continued to be strengthened with the association of new partners and the enlargement of audiences. The Organization also signed a Revised and Restated Relationship Agreement with the United Nations Foundation, to reflect the evolving nature of the Foundation's activities, from primarily grant making to advocacy and resource mobilization and cross-sector partnerships.

Chapter IV
Conclusion

113. In this seventieth anniversary year, I am convinced that the world needs the United Nations more than ever before. The Millennium Development Goals we adopted 15 years ago have helped to lift more than a billion people out of extreme poverty, and have saved millions of lives and improved conditions for millions more around the world. Governments have a window of opportunity to chart a sustainable future; they are poised to adopt a new universal development agenda for the next 15 years in September 2015, and to agree on an ambitious climate change agreement in December. The increasingly complex and interconnected threats to international peace and security challenge us to review and update our approach to conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. These are but a few of the challenges that lie ahead, which call for an unprecedented spirit of cooperation among Member States. Let us work together to achieve these common goals.

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2015: statistical tables

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

Proportion of population living below $1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2005*	*2011*
Developing regions	47.7	36.5	26.5	18.1
Northern Africa	5.0	4.5	2.7	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.7	59.4	52.8	46.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.6	11.0	7.4	4.6
Caribbean	32.5	27.7	26.8	22.4
Latin America	11.7	10.2	6.5	3.9
Eastern Asia	60.7	36.0	15.8	6.3
Southern Asia	51.7	43.0	37.6	23.4
Southern Asia excluding India	52.6	36.4	29.5	20.1
South-Eastern Asia	46.4	35.7	18.6	12.1
Western Asia	5.3	4.9	3.2	1.5
Oceania	55.1	32.4	19.9	6.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.9	19.2	7.5	3.6
Least developed countries	65.7	62.0	53.5	44.8
Landlocked developing countries	52.8	51.7	41.0	35.1
Small island developing States	35.5	28.5	25.1	19.6

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[b] Estimates by the World Bank, 4 May 2015.

Indicator 1.2
Poverty gap ratio[a,b,c]
(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005	2011
Developing regions	16.2	11.8	8.0	5.3
Northern Africa	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.5	26.6	22.4	19.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.2	4.8	3.2	2.2
Caribbean	16.4	14.2	13.2	10.7
Latin America	4.6	4.4	2.7	1.8
Eastern Asia	21.0	11.2	3.9	1.3
Southern Asia	15.6	11.6	9.4	4.9
Southern Asia excluding India	18.1	10.6	7.5	4.4
South-Eastern Asia	15.1	9.6	4.2	2.2
Western Asia	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3
Oceania	24.2	10.9	5.5	1.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.2	5.3	2.0	0.9
Least developed countries	27.7	26.1	21.2	17.0
Landlocked developing countries	23.3	20.5	15 0	12.4
Small island developing States	16.9	12.9	10.9	8.3

[a] The poverty gap ratio at $1.25 a day (2005 PPP) measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.
[b] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[c] Estimates by the World Bank, 4 May 2015.

Indicator 1.3
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

No global or regional data are available.

Target 1.B
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicator 1.4
Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed

(Percentage)

	2001	*2014[a]*
World	0.8	1.8
Developing regions	1.6	3.1
Northern Africa	2.8	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.4	-0.1
Caribbean	3.2	1.6
Latin America	-1.7	-0.2
Eastern Asia	6.3	6.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.5	2.9
Southern Asia	1.2	3.3
Southern Asia excluding India	0.5	1.8
South-Eastern Asia	1.2	2.8
Western Asia	-1.1	0.5
Oceania	-2.7	2.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.7	3.0
Developed regions	1.4	0.7
Least developed countries	2.7	2.7
Landlocked developing countries	3.3	2.4
Small island developing States	0.7	1.3

(b) GDP per person employed

(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1991	*2000*	*2014[a]*
World	20 699	23 648	32 094
Developing regions	9 479	12 115	21 418
Northern Africa	26 013	28 758	35 332
Sub-Saharan Africa	6 870	6 544	9 070
Latin America and the Caribbean	26 127	27 394	30 836
Caribbean	26 586	28 425	34 585
Latin America	26 091	27 321	30 597
Eastern Asia	3 923	7 862	23 202
Eastern Asia excluding China	22 164	32 748	50 573

	1991	2000	2014[a]
Southern Asia	6 258	8 065	14 633
Southern Asia excluding India	10 293	11 112	14 478
South-Eastern Asia	10 042	12 154	18 991
Western Asia	61 456	72 701	85 795
Oceania	5 869	6 071	7 130
Caucasus and Central Asia	16 625	11 472	24 937
Developed regions	57 745	66 577	78 706
Least developed countries	2 985	3 235	4 887
Landlocked developing countries	6 796	5 391	8 863
Small island developing States	26 984	31 795	41 203

[a] Estimates.

Indicator 1.5

Employment-to-population ratio

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2014[a]
World	62.2	61.1	59.7
Developing regions	64.1	62.7	60.8
Northern Africa	41.5	40.2	42.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.1	63.0	64.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.4	58.3	61.8
Eastern Asia	74.4	73.0	67.7
Southern Asia	58.0	56.2	53.3
South-Eastern Asia	67.3	66.8	67.4
Western Asia	47.2	44.2	46.1
Oceania	67.0	67.4	67.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	57.6	56.5	60.2
Developed regions	56.6	55.8	55.5
Least developed countries	70.1	68.9	69.6
Landlocked developing countries	67.3	67.1	69.5
Small island developing States	55.3	55.6	58.0

(b) Men, women and youth, 2014[a]

(Percentage)

	Men	*Women*	*Youth*
World	72.4	47.1	41.2
Developing regions	74.8	46.6	41.6
Northern Africa	67.5	18.0	22.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.2	58.0	47.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.1	49.3	45.3
Eastern Asia	74.1	61.1	49.7
Southern Asia	77.2	28.4	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	78.7	56.5	45.2
Western Asia	68.9	20.3	25.8
Oceania	71.9	63.2	51.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	69.5	51.4	37.2
Developed regions	62.2	49.2	38.2
Least developed countries	78.3	61.2	53.6
Landlocked developing countries	78.0	61.4	55.7
Small island developing States	68.4	47.9	36.8

[a] Estimates.

Indicator 1.6

Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

(a) Total number of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

(Millions)

	1991	*2000*	*2014[a]*
World	899.5	708.4	319.5
Developing regions	898.8	707.3	319.4
Northern Africa	1.4	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	101.3	132.5	132.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.5	15.2	6.7
Eastern Asia	453.8	238.1	30.2
Southern Asia	228.7	227.7	124.3
South-Eastern Asia	96.9	87.6	23.6
Western Asia	0.7	0.5	0.4
Oceania	1.1	1.2	0.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	1.4	3.6	0.5
Developed regions	0.5	1.0	0.04
Least developed countries	137.6	160.5	128.7
Landlocked developing countries	49.5	59.3	48.4
Small island developing States	2.9	3.3	2.8

(b) Proportion of total employment

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2014[a]*
World	48.9	32.7	11.8
Developing regions	52.0	34.4	12.3
Northern Africa	4.7	2.3	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.6	57.1	37.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	7.3	2.4
Eastern Asia	68.4	32.2	3.7
Southern Asia	52.9	43.4	18.7
South-Eastern Asia	50.1	36.6	7.6
Western Asia	2.0	1.1	0.6
Oceania	51.3	44.5	23.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.5	13.5	1.5
Developed regions	0.5	1.0	0.03
Least developed countries	68.5	62.2	33.9
Landlocked developing countries	49.1	47.4	25.7
Small island developing States	17.4	16.4	10.8

[a] Estimates.

Indicator 1.7

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a) Both sexes

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2014[a]*
World	55.8	52.2	45.0
Developing regions	69.3	63.3	53.1
Northern Africa	36.4	32.4	28.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.5	80.1	76.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.6	35.6	31.0
Eastern Asia	71.2	57.2	40.4
Southern Asia	79.8	79.9	73.9
South-Eastern Asia	70.1	65.9	49.2
Western Asia	42.5	32.9	20.5
Oceania	77.2	71.5	71.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	37.6	47.9	37.3
Developed regions	11.7	11.1	9.8
Least developed countries	87.3	85.7	80.5
Landlocked developing countries	72.5	75.8	71.7
Small island developing States	33.8	36.0	38.5

(b) Men

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2014*[a]
World	53.3	50.4	44.3
Developing regions	64.8	59.8	51.0
Northern Africa	32.5	29.3	24.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.7	75.1	70.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.6	35.2	31.1
Eastern Asia	65.5	51.7	38.3
Southern Asia	76.3	76.7	71.7
South-Eastern Asia	65.9	62.1	42.6
Western Asia	36.0	28.6	18.2
Oceania	72.9	68.3	68.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	37.3	48.0	37.4
Developed regions	12.0	11.6	10.9
Least developed countries	83.2	81.2	74.5
Landlocked developing countries	68.9	72.4	67.4
Small island developing States	33.0	36.2	39.3

(c) Women

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2014*[a]
World	59.7	55.0	46.1
Developing regions	76.5	68.9	56.6
Northern Africa	52.7	45.6	42.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.0	86.4	84.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.4	36.4	30.9
Eastern Asia	78.1	63.8	43.0
Southern Asia	89.0	88.2	80.3
South-Eastern Asia	75.8	71.0	58.0
Western Asia	65.0	49.0	29.3
Oceania	82.4	75.2	76.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	38.0	47.9	37.1
Developed regions	11.4	10.5	8.4
Least developed countries	92.6	91.7	88.0
Landlocked developing countries	77.1	80.1	76.9
Small island developing States	35.1	35.6	37.3

[a] Estimates.

Target 1.C
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age[a,b]

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1990	*2015*[c]
World	25	14
Northern Africa	10	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	20
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	2
Eastern Asia	15	2
Southern Asia	50	28
South-Eastern Asia	31	16
Western Asia	14	4
Oceania	18	19
Caucasus and Central Asia	9	4
Developed regions	1	2

(b) By sex, 2006-2010[d]
(Percentage)

	Boys	*Girls*	*Boy-to-girl ratio*
Developing regions[e]	28	27	1.04
Northern Africa	6	4	1.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	19	1.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	4	1.25
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	41	42	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	5	1.20

(c) By residence, 2006-2010[d]

(Percentage)

	Rural	*Urban*
Developing regions[c]	32	17
Northern Africa	6	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	45	33
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	5	4
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	4

(d) By household wealth, 2006-2010[d]

(Percentage)

	Poorest quintile	*Richest quintile*
Developing regions[c]	38	14
Northern Africa	7	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	55	20
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	–	–
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

[a] The prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards. The United Nations Children's Fund and WHO have initiated a process to harmonize anthropometric data used for the computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis.

[b] Owing to differences in source data and estimation methodology, these prevalence estimates are not comparable to the averages published in previous editions of the present report.

[c] Projections.

[d] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

[e] Excluding China.

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

(Percentage)

	1990-1992	*2000-2002*	*2010-2012*	*2014-2016[a]*
World	18.6	14.9	11.8	10.9
Developing regions	23.3	18.2	14.1	12.9
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.2	30.0	24.1	23.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.7	11.4	6.4	5.5
Caribbean	27.0	24.4	19.8	19.8
Latin America	13.9	10.5	5.5	<5
Eastern Asia	23.2	16.0	11.8	9.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	9.6	14.6	15.1	14.6
Southern Asia	23.9	18.5	16.1	15.7
Southern Asia excluding India	24.5	21.0	17.5	17.0
South-Eastern Asia	30.6	22.3	12.1	9.6
Western Asia	6.4	8.6	8.8	8.4
Oceania	15.7	16.5	13.5	14.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	14.1	15.3	8.9	7.0
Developed regions	<5	<5	<5	<5
Least developed countries	40.0	36.5	27.7	26.7
Landlocked developing countries	35.6	33.6	24.1	22.7
Small island developing States	24.5	22.5	18.2	18.0

[a] Projections.

Goal 2
Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 2.1
Net enrolment ratio in primary education[a]

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2005*	*2015*[b]
World	82.1	85.1	88.7	91.5
Developing regions	79.8	83.5	87.7	91.0
Northern Africa	80.7	89.5	93.9	99.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	60.3	69.9	79.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.0	93.8	94.4	93.6
Caribbean	73.7	81.7	80.1	81.9
Latin America	87.1	94.8	95.6	94.5
Eastern Asia	95.7	95.7	96.4	96.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.7	96.7	96.5	97.9
Southern Asia	75.3	80.2	90.2	94.8
Southern Asia excluding India	66.7	68.0	79.5	85.8
South-Eastern Asia	93.3	92.7	92.1	94.3
Western Asia	83.7	86.0	90.2	95.0
Oceania	68.5	–	–	95.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	95.0	94.5	94.6
Developed regions	96.3	97.1	96.2	95.8
Least developed countries	53.0	59.6	73.0	84.2
Landlocked developing countries	53.8	63.7	72.1	86.3
Small island developing States	74.2	80.4	77.6	87.4

(b) By sex

(Percentage)

	1991		2000		2015[b]	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	86.6	77.3	87.9	82.1	91.8	91.2
Developing regions	85.1	74.3	86.7	80.1	91.4	90.6
Northern Africa	88.0	73.1	92.5	86.4	99.9	99.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.5	48.4	63.9	56.5	82.0	77.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	94.9	92.7	93.2	94.1
Caribbean	–	–	81.4	82.0	82.3	81.4
Latin America	–	–	96.0	93.6	94.0	95.1
Eastern Asia	98.2	93.1	95.6	95.8	96.7	97.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.4	97.0	96.8	96.7	98.2	97.5
Southern Asia	85.2	64.7	86.9	72.9	94.1	95.6
Southern Asia excluding India	74.4	58.5	73.6	62.0	88.1	83.3
South-Eastern Asia	94.7	91.8	93.5	91.8	93.1	95.5
Western Asia	87.8	79.5	90.7	81.1	97.0	92.9
Oceania	72.9	63.8	–	–	96.2	94.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	95.3	94.7	94.9	94.2
Developed regions	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.1	95.6	96.1
Least developed countries	59.0	46.9	63.5	55.6	86.4	81.9
Landlocked developing countries	60.7	46.9	68.2	59.1	88.5	84.0
Small island developing States	74.8	73.4	81.4	79.4	87.8	87.1

[a] Defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

[b] Projections.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school[a,b]

(a) Total

	1991[b]	2000[b]	2015[c]
World	70.5	75.3	75.4
Developing regions	67.4	73.0	73.1
Northern Africa	73.9	90.7	96.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.7	61.4	58.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	63.9	77.0	76.1
Caribbean	42.4	53.9	–
Latin America	65.5	78.8	77.9
Eastern Asia	89.1	92.6	98.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	82.1	92.7	–

	1991[b]	2000[b]	2015[c]
Southern Asia	56.3	62.2	63.4
Southern Asia excluding India	–	70.3	66.8
South-Eastern Asia	69.3	79.7	89.5
Western Asia	77.4	81.0	79.5
Oceania	57.1	58.5	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	92.2[d]	96.1	97.4
Developed regions	91.5	93.9	95.5
Least developed countries	44.4	56.6	51.4
Landlocked developing countries	56.4	64.5	50.0
Small island developing States	48.4	57.8	57.5

(b) By sex

	1991[b]		2000[b]		2015[c]	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	71.1	69.9	75.0	75.7	74.1	76.8
Developing regions	68.3	66.4	72.8	73.3	71.8	74.5
Northern Africa	76.5	70.8	90.2	91.1	96.8	96.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.0	54.3	62.4	60.2	58.2	59.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.9	66.1	74.7	79.6	74.7	77.5
Caribbean	–	–	52.1	55.8	–	–
Latin America	63.5	67.7	76.4	81.4	76.6	79.3
Eastern Asia	–	–	94.2	90.9	97.9	98.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	82.3	81.8	92.3	93.0	–	–
Southern Asia	59.0	52.8	62.4	61.9	61.0	66.0
Southern Asia excluding India	–	–	70.4	70.1	63.1	70.8
South-Eastern Asia	67.8	70.9	78.1	81.5	86.8	92.3
Western Asia	78.8	75.7	81.8	80.1	80.6	78.3
Oceania	58.8	55.1	58.1	58.9	47.5	46.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	97.0	95.1	97.8	97.0
Developed regions	–	–	93.2	94.6	94.6	96.5
Least developed countries	–	–	58.2	54.7	50.0	53.0
Landlocked developing countries	57.1	55.6	65.3	63.6	49.7	50.3
Small island developing States	47.1	49.9	56.2	59.7	56.8	58.3

[a] Since there are no regional averages for the official indicator, the table displays the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary, which corresponds to the "total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade" (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Statistics, *Global Education Digest 2009: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World*, annex B.

[b] The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

[c] Projections.

[d] Values refer to 1992.

Indicator 2.3

Literacy rate of women and men, aged 15 to 24 years

(a) Total

(Percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write)

	1990[a]	*2000*[a]	*2015*[b]
World	83.2	87.3	91.3
Developing regions	80.0	85.1	90.1
Northern Africa	67.1	79.7	91.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.3[c]	68.7	74.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.1[c]	96.3	98.3
Caribbean	–	91.6	93.5
Latin America	93.3[c]	96.7	98.7
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–
Southern Asia	60.4	73.8	87.4
Southern Asia excluding India	56.4[c]	67.4	80.8
South-Eastern Asia	91.6	96.3	98.0
Western Asia	87.8	91.6	94.6
Oceania	73.6	74.7	77.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8[c]	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	99.7[c]
Least developed countries	56.9[c]	65.6	71.3
Landlocked developing countries	63.5	69.1	76.2
Small island developing States	...	88.3	90.4

(b) By sex

(Percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write)

	1990[a]		*2000*[a]		*2015*[b]	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
World	87.7	78.6	90.5	84.0	92.8	89.7
Developing regions	85.4	74.5	88.9	81.2	91.8	88.3
Northern Africa	77.1	56.6	85.5	73.8	93.8	88.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.8[c]	58.1[c]	75.8	62.2	77.9	70.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	92.8[c]	93.4[c]	96.0	96.7	98.1	98.5
Caribbean	–	–	91.3	92.0	93.3	93.7
Latin America	92.9[c]	93.7[c]	96.3	97.0	98.5	98.9
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.8	99.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	71.4	48.6	81.3	65.7	90.0	84.6
Southern Asia excluding India	66.0[c]	46.7[c]	74.1	60.8	82.9	78.7

	1990[a]		2000[a]		2015[b]	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
South-Eastern Asia	93.4	89.8	96.6	96.0	97.8	98.1
Western Asia	93.8	81.4	95.4	87.7	96.1	92.9
Oceania	78.0	68.9	76.7	72.6	72.1	82.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8[c]	99.8[c]	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	–	–	99.7[c]	99.6[c]
Least developed countries	65.2[c]	48.8[c]	72.6	59.0	73.4	69.2
Landlocked developing countries	69.5	57.8	75.6	63.2	78.6	73.8
Small island developing States	–	–	88.8	87.9	89.5	91.3

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. Estimates by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics have been used for countries with missing data.

[b] Projections.

[c] Partial imputation owing to incomplete country coverage (between 33 and 60 per cent of the population).

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

(a) Primary education[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2015*[b]
World	0.89	0.92	0.98
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.98
Northern Africa	0.82	0.91	0.96
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.84	0.85	0.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	0.96	0.98
Caribbean	0.98	0.98	0.96
Latin America	0.98	0.96	0.98
Eastern Asia	0.92	1.00	0.99
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.99	0.98
Southern Asia	0.76	0.84	1.03
Southern Asia excluding India	0.76	0.83	0.97
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.97	1.01
Western Asia	0.85	0.86	0.94
Oceania	0.90	0.90	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	1.00	0.99	0.99
Developed regions	0.99	0.99	1.00
Least developed countries	0.80	0.85	0.94
Landlocked developing countries	0.83	0.83	0.95
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.95

(b) Secondary education[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2015*[b]
World	0.84	0.92	0.98
Developing regions	0.77	0.89	0.98
Northern Africa	0.79	0.95	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.77	0.81	0.87
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.06	1.07
Caribbean	–	1.06	1.04
Latin America	1.07	1.06	1.07

	1991	2000	2015[b]
Eastern Asia	0.77	0.94	1.01
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.97	0.99	0.99
Southern Asia	0.61	0.76	0.98
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.88	0.94
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.97	1.02
Western Asia	0.66	0.76	0.95
Oceania	–	0.89	0.86
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.98	0.99	0.97
Developed regions	1.02	1.01	0.99
Least developed countries	0.60	0.79	0.90
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.84	0.90
Small island developing States	1.06	1.03	1.01

(c) Tertiary education[a]

	1991	2000	2015[b]
World	0.91	1.00	1.08
Developing regions	0.71	0.85	1.01
Northern Africa	0.69	0.83	1.20
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.54	0.67	0.62
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	1.19	1.29
Caribbean	1.36	1.42	–
Latin America	0.95	1.17	1.29
Eastern Asia	0.51	0.69	1.15
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.54	0.66	0.87
Southern Asia	0.50	0.66	0.82
Southern Asia excluding India	0.40	0.69	0.89
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	1.03	1.08
Western Asia	0.63	0.77	0.99
Oceania	–	0.84	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.97	1.05
Developed regions	1.10	1.21	1.29
Least developed countries	0.43	0.61	0.64
Landlocked developing countries	0.83	0.85	0.71
Small island developing States	1.25	1.34	–

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.
[b] Projections.

Indicator 3.2

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

(Percentage of employees)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2013*
World	35.4	37.6	38.5	39.9
Developing regions	29.2	31.8	32.8	34.7
Northern Africa	19.1	18.8	18.7	19.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.6	27.8	29.6	32.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.1	41.8	43.2	44.0
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.9	42.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	40.1	42.2	43.9	45.5
Southern Asia	13.5	17.2	18.1	20.1
Southern Asia excluding India	15.5	18.5	18.0	18.6
South-Eastern Asia	34.7	36.8	36.8	39.2
Western Asia	15.3	17.3	18.1	20.6
Oceania	32.8	35.6	36.2	38.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	42.8	43.1	43.8	44.2
Developed regions	44.7	46.2	47.0	47.8

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament[a]

(Percentage in single or lower houses only)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*	*2015*
World	12.8	13.8	19.2	22.4
Developing regions	12.0	12.5	17.8	21.1
Northern Africa[b]	1.8	3.9	11.4	24.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	18.4	22.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	22.7	27.4
Caribbean	22.1	20.6	29.4	33.1
Latin America	8.6	13.2	20.1	25.1
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.5	21.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	14.5	16.2
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	18.2	17.6
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	5.9	20.1	19.1
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	19.3	17.8
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	8.8	12.4
Oceania	1.2	3.6	2.5	4.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	7.0	15.1	17.9
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	22.5	25.6
Least developed countries	8.8	9.9	19.3	21.7
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	21.6	24.9
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	20.5	23.3

[a] As at 31 January 2015.

[b] Egypt is not included in the Northern Africa regional aggregates because no parliament data was available for 2015.

Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator 4.1
Under-5 mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2013*
World	90	76	45
Developing regions	100	83	50
Northern Africa	73	44	25
Sub-Saharan Africa	179	156	92
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	32	18
Eastern Asia	53	37	13
Eastern Asia excluding China	27	31	14
Southern Asia	126	92	55
Southern Asia excluding India	126	94	60
South-Eastern Asia	71	48	29
Western Asia	65	43	25
Oceania	74	67	54
Caucasus and Central Asia	73	64	35
Developed regions	15	10	6
Least developed countries	173	138	79

[a] Number of children who died before reaching the age of 5, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2
Infant mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2013*
World	63	53	33
Developing regions	69	58	37
Northern Africa	56	37	21
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	95	61
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	27	15
Eastern Asia	42	30	11
Eastern Asia excluding China	21	24	12
Southern Asia	89	68	43
Southern Asia excluding India	92	71	48
South-Eastern Asia	52	37	24

	1990	2000	2013
Western Asia	49	33	20
Oceania	55	50	42
Caucasus and Central Asia	59	53	31
Developed regions	12	8	5
Least developed countries	108	88	55

[a] Number of children who died before reaching the age of 1, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2013
World	73	73	84
Developing regions	72	71	83
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	53	74
Latin America	77	95	92
Caribbean	64	77	79
Eastern Asia	98	84	99
Southern Asia	57	62	76
South-Eastern Asia	70	82	89
Western Asia	79	86	83
Oceania	70	67	73
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93	97
Developed regions	84	92	93

[a] Children aged 12 to 23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 5.A
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1
Maternal mortality ratio[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2013*
World	380	330	210
Developing regions	430	370	230
Northern Africa	160	110	69
Sub-Saharan Africa	990	830	510
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	110	85
Caribbean	300	230	190
Latin America	130	98	77
Eastern Asia	95	63	33
Eastern Asia excluding China	47	66	54
Southern Asia	530	360	190
Southern Asia excluding India	450	350	170
South-Eastern Asia	320	220	140
Western Asia	130	97	74
Oceania	390	290	190
Caucasus and Central Asia	70	65	39
Developed regions	26	17	16

[a] Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2014*
World	59	61	71
Developing regions	57	60	70
Northern Africa	47	69	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	45	52
Latin America and the Caribbean[a]	81	88	92
Eastern Asia	94	97	100
Southern Asia	32	38	52
Southern Asia excluding India	26	25	52
South-Eastern Asia	49	66	82

	1990	2000	2014
Western Asia	62	72	86
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	97	89	96
Developed regions	–	–	–

[a] Including only deliveries in health-care institutions.

Target 5.B
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3

Contraceptive prevalence rate[a,b]

(Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years, married or in union, who are using any method of contraception)

	1990	2000	2013
World	55.3	61.5	63.4
Developing regions	51.8	59.7	62.5
Northern Africa	43.5	57.8	60.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.6	18.7	26.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.3	69.9	72.8
Caribbean	54.4	59.4	62.3
Latin America	61.8	70.7	73.5
Eastern Asia	78.2	85.7	83.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	72.5	75.8	74.7
Southern Asia	39.1	48.2	57.6
Southern Asia excluding India	31.1	46.3	54.4
South-Eastern Asia	48.4	57.2	63.6
Western Asia	43.7	50.5	57.5
Oceania	28.5	31.6	37.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.3	57.6	56.0
Developed regions	68.4	70.1	69.7
Least developed countries	16.2	26.7	37.8
Landlocked developing countries	22.2	28.7	38.7
Small island developing States	49.7	53.3	56.0

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2015.
[b] Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Indicator 5.4

Adolescent birth rate[a,b]

(Number of live births per 1,000 adolescent women aged 15 to 19)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	58.8	51.6	51.0
Developing regions	63.7	56.1	55.7
Northern Africa	42.3	32.3	36.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	123.3	120.7	117.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.8	86.2	75.5
Caribbean	79.9	78.8	65.5
Latin America	86.3	86.7	76.2
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	3.2	3.2
Southern Asia	87.6	60.8	50.0
Southern Asia excluding India	117.7	83.2	76.1
South-Eastern Asia	54.2	43.4	44.9
Western Asia	62.9	50.5	44.7
Oceania	84.1	64.5	58.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.6	28.5	32.7
Developed regions	33.7	25.5	18.1
Least developed countries	130.8	117.8	112.9
Landlocked developing countries	107.4	105.8	96.4
Small island developing States	77.2	72.7	60.3

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2015.
[b] Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Indicator 5.5

Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a) At least one visit[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2014*
Developing regions	64	72	83
Northern Africa	50	58	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	68	72	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	75	92	97
Caribbean	84	88	95
Latin America	75	93	97
Eastern Asia	70	89	95
Southern Asia	53	57	72
Southern Asia excluding India	25	40	64
South-Eastern Asia	79	89	96

	1990	2000	2014
Western Asia	53	62	85
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Least developed countries	49	58	79

At least one visit (subregions of Africa)[b]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
Central Africa	59	62	72
Eastern Africa	76	73	89
North Africa	50	63	89
Southern Africa	86	87	95
West Africa	59	67	72

(b) At least four visits[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
Developing regions	35	42	52
Northern Africa	19	35	75
Sub-Saharan Africa	47	47	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	70	82	89
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	23	27	36
Southern Asia excluding India	10	20	34
South-Eastern Asia	45	71	84
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Least developed countries	26	32	41

[a] Defined as the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel.

[b] Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Indicator 5.6

Unmet need for family planning[a,b]

(Percentage of women aged 15 to 49, married or in union, who have an unmet need for family planning)

	1990	*2000*	*2013*
World	15.1	12.7	11.9
Developing regions	16.4	13.4	12.2
Northern Africa	22.0	13.7	12.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.5	26.4	24.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.2	12.7	10.6
Caribbean	19.1	17.9	16.4
Latin America	17.0	12.3	10.2
Eastern Asia	5.6	3.1	3.9
Southern Asia	21.4	17.6	14.1
Southern Asia excluding India	25.3	20.2	15.7
South-Eastern Asia	18.6	15.4	11.9
Western Asia	21.5	19.2	14.6
Oceania	27.8	27.1	24.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	18.0	14.1	14.2
Developed regions	10.2	9.5	9.7
Least developed countries	28.9	26.5	22.6
Landlocked developing countries	26.9	26.1	22.6
Small island developing States	20.0	19.2	18.0

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2015.

[b] Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1
HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years

(a) HIV incidence rates[a,b]

(Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15 to 49 years)

	2001	*2013*
World	0.09 (0.08:0.09)	0.05 (0.04:0.06)
Developing regions	0.10 (0.07:0.14)	0.05 (0.01:0.12)
Northern Africa	0.01 (0.00:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.01)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.68 (0.64:0.70)	0.29 (0.26:0.32)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.04 (0.02:0.06)	0.03 (0.00:0.06)
Caribbean	0.12 (0.10:0.15)	0.06 (0.04:0.06)
Latin America	0.03 (0.02:0.05)	0.03 (0.00:0.06)
Eastern Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.02)
Southern Asia	0.03 (0.02:0.05)	0.02 (0.00:0.03)
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.04 (0.03:0.06)	0.03 (0.01:0.08)
Western Asia	0.00 (0.00:0.00)	0.00 (0.00:0.01)
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.03 (0.02:0.03)	0.02 (0.01:0.02)
Developed regions	0.03 (0.02:0.04)	0.03 (0.01:0.05)

HIV incidence rates (subregions of Africa)[c]

(Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15 to 49 years)

	2001	*2013*
Central Africa	0.67 (0.61:0.73)	0.25 (0.21:0.29)
Eastern Africa	0.38 (0.34:0.42)	0.20 (0.17:0.24)
North Africa	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.01 (0.01:0.02)
Southern Africa	2.15 (2.06:2.23)	0.95 (0.88:1.04)
West Africa	0.38 (0.35:0.42)	0.14 (0.12:0.17)

(b) HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years[d]

(Percentage)

	1990		2001		2013	
	Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)	*Women over 15 living with HIV*	*Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)*	*Women over 15 living with HIV*	*Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)*	*Women over 15 living with HIV*
World	0.3	43	0.8	50	0.8	50
Developing regions	0.3	48	0.9	52	0.8	53
Northern Africa	<0.1	54	<0.1	55	<0.1	39
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	53	5.7	58	4.4	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	30	0.5	34	0.5	33
Caribbean	1.0	48	1.4	51	1.1	52
Latin America	0.3	25	0.4	30	0.4	30
Eastern Asia	<0.1	23	0.1	27	0.1	29
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	29	<0.1	29	<0.1	29
Southern Asia	<0.1	29	0.3	35	0.2	38
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	37	<0.1	19	0.1	28
South-Eastern Asia including Oceania	0.1	11	0.4	31	0.5	38
Western Asia	<0.1	21	<0.1	21	<0.1	28
Oceania	<0.1	37	0.6	55	0.6	57
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	37	0.1	27	0.2	29
Developed regions	0.2	19	0.3	24	0.4	26
Least developed countries	1.6	52	2.4	57	1.9	58
Landlocked developing countries	2.8	52	4.2	57	2.8	57
Small island developing States	0.7	48	1.2	51	1.0	52

[a] "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the United Nations Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people aged 15 to 49 years is now available for all regions and from 60 countries. The HIV incidence rate is therefore presented here together with HIV prevalence data among people aged 15 to 49 years.

[b] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

[c] Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

[d] Trend data for the indicator 6.1 are available from only 35 countries, almost all in sub-Saharan Africa, and are therefore not presented here.

Indicator 6.2

Condom use at last high-risk sex,[a] 2009-2014[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	37.2	33	54.6
Southern Asia	2	22.2	2	37.1

[a] Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular (non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the past 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the past 12 months.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,[a] 2009-2014[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	27.3	38	34.8
Southern Asia	8	16.9	4	30.1
Southern Asia (excluding India)	7	9.8	3	11.0
South-Eastern Asia	7	27.1	5	20.8

[a] Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), reject two common local misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.4

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years,[a] 2009-2014[b]

	Number of countries with data	*Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans*
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	0.96
Southern Asia	4	0.74
Southern Asia (excluding India)	3	0.82

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 years whose two biological parents have died to that of children aged 10 to 14 years whose two parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Target 6.B
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator 6.5

Proportion of all population living with HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs[a]

(Percentage)

	2010	*2013*
World[b]	22 (21:23)	37 (35:39)
Developing regions	45 (37:52)	36 (34:38)
Northern Africa	12 (9:16)	19 (14:28)
Sub-Saharan Africa	19 (18:20)	37 (35:38)
Latin America and the Caribbean	34 (27:38)	44 (35:49)
Caribbean	26 (23:30)	41 (36:46)
Latin America	35 (28:39)	45 (35:50)
Eastern Asia	11 (10:12)	29 (27:33)
Southern Asia	17 (16:20)	34 (31:38)
Southern Asia excluding India	6 (5:7)	10 (9:11)
South-Eastern Asia including Oceania	23 (21:26)	31 (28:35)
Western Asia	21 (19:24)	29 (26:32)
Caucasus and Central Asia	6 (6:7)	19 (17:22)
Least developed countries	20 (19:21)	36 (34:40)
Landlocked developing countries	26 (25:27)	44 (41:46)
Small island developing States	24 (23:26)	38 (36:40)

[a] "Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs" was chosen when the indicators for the United Nations Millennium Declaration were developed. According to the new HIV-treatment guidelines provided by the World Health Organization in 2013, this indicator was revised to antiretroviral treatment coverage among all people living with HIV.

[b] Including only low- and middle-income economies, as defined by the World Bank.

Target 6.C
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicator 6.6
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

(a) Incidence
(Number of new cases per 1,000 people)[a]

	2015
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	240
Latin America and the Caribbean	8
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	18
South-Eastern Asia	26
Western Asia	25
Oceania	154
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	172
Landlocked developing countries	191
Small island developing States	68

(b) Deaths
(Number of deaths per 100,000 people)[a]

	2015
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	55
Latin America and the Caribbean	1
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	3
South-Eastern Asia	4
Western Asia	6
Oceania	35
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	42
Landlocked developing countries	46
Small island developing States	18

[a] For populations at risk of malaria in malaria-endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets, 2010-2014[a]

(a) Total[b]

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (38 countries)	37

(b) By residence[b]

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (37 countries)	37	38

[a] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

[b] Calculation includes data available as at February 2014.

Indicator 6.8

Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs, 2010-2014[a]

(a) Total[b]

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (40 countries)	37

(b) By residence[b]

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries)	40	34

[a] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

[b] Calculation includes data available as at April 2015.

Indicator 6.9

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

(a) Incidence

(Number of new cases per 100,000 people, including those who are living with HIV)[a]

	1990	*2002*	*2013*
World	151 (144:158)	151 (148:153)	126 (121:131)
Developing regions	184 (176:193)	177 (174:181)	148 (142:154)
Northern Africa	64 (59:70)	55 (53:57)	50 (46:54)
Sub-Saharan Africa	278 (252:304)	346 (330:362)	282 (252:311)
Latin America and the Caribbean	84 (77:91)	56 (55:58)	44 (42:46)
Caribbean	95 (82:107)	91 (86:95)	70 (64:77)
Latin America	83 (76:91)	54 (52:55)	42 (40:45)
Eastern Asia	157 (138:175)	106 (101:111)	78 (72:83)
Southern Asia	212 (194:229)	210 (203:217)	179 (168:190)
South-Eastern Asia	259 (237:282)	242 (234:249)	205 (193:216)
Western Asia	53 (49:57)	39 (37:40)	24 (23:25)
Oceania	242 (196:288)	265 (237:293)	266 (209:324)
Caucasus and Central Asia	113 (105:122)	212 (195:228)	94 (84:105)
Developed regions	30 (29:31)	38 (37:39)	24 (23:25)
Least developed countries	289 (270:308)	280 (273:288)	223 (215:231)
Landlocked developing countries	262 (238:286)	299 (286:312)	178 (168:189)
Small island developing States	115 (104:126)	123 (118:129)	115 (104:125)

(b) Prevalence

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 people, including those who are living with HIV)[a]

	1990	*2002*	*2013*
World	267 (250:286)	240 (223:258)	159 (143:176)
Developing regions	332 (309:354)	286 (265:307)	188 (169:208)
Northern Africa	111 (73:149)	78 (51:106)	72 (47:97)
Sub-Saharan Africa	426 (373:480)	385 (343:426)	309 (272:347)
Latin America and the Caribbean	137 (106:169)	76 (59:93)	58 (44:72)
Caribbean	163 (103:223)	121 (74:169)	87 (50:124)
Latin America	135 (101:169)	72 (54:90)	56 (42:70)
Eastern Asia	221 (206:236)	165 (143:187)	103 (89:118)
Southern Asia	445 (397:494)	401 (349:453)	235 (178:292)
South-Eastern Asia	572 (430:713)	473 (364:582)	298 (23[illegible]:366)
Western Asia	71 (48:95)	52 (36:67)	33 (22:43)
Oceania	519 (233:805)	413 (214:612)	341 (142:540)
Caucasus and Central Asia	221 (153:289)	378 (265:492)	127 (91:163)
Developed regions	44 (35:53)	53 (38:68)	30 (21:39)
Least developed countries	535 (439:631)	432 (362:501)	314 (265:362)
Landlocked developing countries	376 (321:431)	351 (308:395)	203 (180:226)
Small island developing States	211 (153:269)	178 (133:222)	149 (107:190)

(c) Deaths

(Number of deaths per 100,000 people, excluding those who are living with HIV)[a]

	1990	*2002*	*2013*
World	29 (26:32)	26 (23:29)	16 (14:18)
Developing regions	36 (32:40)	30 (27:234)	18 (15:20)
Northern Africa	6.9 (1.6:12)	6.4 (1.1:12)	5.4 (1.3:9.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	73 (62:83)	59 (53:66)	43 (32:54)
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3 (6.7:9.8)	4.9 (4.5:5.4)	2.7 (2.2:3.1)
Caribbean	14 (8.8:20)	17 (12:22)	8.1 (4.8:11)
Latin America	7.8 (6.2:9.4)	4 (3.7:4.3)	2.3 (1.9:2.7)
Eastern Asia	20 (18:22)	9 (7.7:10)	3.5 (3.2:3.8)
Southern Asia	43 (32:55)	43 (32:53)	23 (16:29)
South-Eastern Asia	67 (57:78)	53 (46:60)	26 (20:31)
Western Asia	8.1 (4.9:11)	4.2 (3:5.4)	1.7 (0.74:2.6)
Oceania	74 (54:95)	46 (33:59)	25 (2.4:48)
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.8 (9.2:10)	20 (19:22)	8.7 (8.1:9.4)
Developed regions	3 (3:3.1)	4.7 (4.6:4.8)	2.6 (2.6:2.7)
Least developed countries	83 (74:92)	60 (55:65)	36 (32:40)
Landlocked developing countries	52 (44:60)	43 (38:48)	21 (18:25)
Small island developing States	23 (18:27)	22 (18:26)	13 (8.9:18)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)[a]

	1990	*2002*	*2013*
World	47 (45:49)	43 (43:44)	64 (61:66)
Developing regions	45 (43:48)	42 (41:43)	63 (61:66)
Northern Africa	57 (53:63)	79 (76:82)	73 (68:79)
Sub-Saharan Africa	29 (26:32)	42 (40:44)	51 (46:57)
Latin America and the Caribbean	54 (50:59)	71 (70:73)	77 (73:81)
Caribbean	11 (10:13)	50 (48:53)	78 (71:86)
Latin America	58 (54:64)	74 (72:76)	77 (73:81)
Eastern Asia	23 (21:26)	38 (36:39)	87 (82:94)
Southern Asia	70 (64:76)	40 (39:41)	58 (54:62)
South-Eastern Asia	45 (42:50)	40 (39:41)	73 (69:77)
Western Asia	80 (75:87)	80 (77:83)	76 (73:81)
Oceania	26 (22:32)	56 (50:62)	87 (71:110)
Caucasus and Central Asia	43 (40:46)	48 (45:52)	87 (78:97)
Developed regions	77 (75:79)	73 (71:74)	87 (80:88)
Least developed countries	24 (22:26)	40 (39:41)	59 (57:61)
Landlocked developing countries	35 (32:39)	48 (46:50)	63 (59:66)
Small island developing States	21 (19:23)	53 (50:55)	76 (69:84)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

(b) Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course

(Percentage)

	1994	*2002*	*2012*
World	75	76	86
Developing regions	75	76	87
Northern Africa	80	88	88
Sub-Saharan Africa	60	73	81
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	81	74
Caribbean	74	76	81
Latin America	65	82	73
Eastern Asia	88	92	94
Southern Asia	74	64	88
South-Eastern Asia	82	86	87
Western Asia	72	78	83
Oceania	61	64	75
Caucasus and Central Asia	73[a]	78	85
Developed regions	68	72	71
Least developed countries	66	78	86
Landlocked developing countries	57	73	83
Small island developing States	67	74	79

[a] 1995 data.

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.1

Proportion of land area covered by forest

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	32.0	31.4	31.0
Developing regions	29.4	28.2	27.6
Northern Africa	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	29.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	49.6	47.4
Caribbean	25.8	28.1	30.3
Latin America	52.3	49.9	47.6
Eastern Asia	16.4	18.0	20.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.2	14.0	12.8
Southern Asia	14.1	14.1	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	7.8	7.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	56.9	51.3	49.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	3.3
Oceania	67.5	65.1	62.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Developed regions	36.3	36.6	36.7
Least developed countries	32.7	31.0	29.6
Landlocked developing countries	19.3	18.2	17.1
Small island developing States	64.6	63.7	62.7

Note: The latest available update was in July 2010.

Indicator 7.2

Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

(a) Total[a]

(Millions of tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2011
World	21 995	23 807	27 771	32 425
Developing regions	7 190	9 935	13 505	19 064
Northern Africa	228	330	395	464
Sub-Saharan Africa	448	554	632	751
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 005	1 330	1 474	1 746
Caribbean	84	98	105	138
Latin America	921	1 232	1 370	1 608
Eastern Asia	2 991	3 979	6 387	9 743
Eastern Asia excluding China	531	574	597	724
Southern Asia	993	1 709	2 072	2 915
Southern Asia excluding India	303	522	661	841
South-Eastern Asia	423	7 734	999	1 397
Western Asia	1 094	924	1 148	1 541
Oceania	6	7	11	12
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	501	328	387	495
Developed regions	14 805	13 872	14 266	13 361
Least developed countries	65	105	149	216
Landlocked developing countries	50	400	461	600
Small island developing States	139	159	151	178
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	15 006	14 446	14 915	14 038

(b) Per capita

(Tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2011
World	4.17	3.92	4.30	4.68
Developing regions	1.77	2.04	2.58	3.36
Northern Africa	1.91	2.34	2.61	2.79
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.92	0.87	0.86	0.87
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.26	2.54	2.63	2.90
Caribbean	2.56	2.69	2.72	3.42
Latin America	2.24	2.52	2.62	2.87
Eastern Asia	2.42	2.93	4.57	6.71
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.42	7.31	7.39	8.64
Southern Asia	0.83	1.18	1.32	1.71
Southern Asia excluding India	0.94	1.29	1.49	1.74
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	1.48	1.78	2.31
Western Asia	7.90	5.75	6.32	7.29
Oceania	0.94	0.92	1.18	1.24
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	7.40	4.63	5.24	6.25

	1990	2000	2005	2011
Developed regions	12.15	11.63	11.72	10.66
Least developed countries	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.27
Landlocked developing countries	0.26	1.23	1.26	1.43
Small island developing States	3.06	3.03	2.62	2.88
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	12.07	11.72	11.84	10.83

(c) Per $1 GDP (2011 United States dollars (PPP))

(Kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2011
World	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.35
Developing regions	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.40
Northern Africa	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.27
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.26
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20
Caribbean	0.31	0.32	0.26	0.29
Latin America	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20
Eastern Asia	1.14	0.66	0.70	0.61
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.41	0.40	0.33	0.32
Southern Asia	0.38	0.40	0.36	0.34
Southern Asia excluding India	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.31
South-Eastern Asia	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.27
Western Asia	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.33
Oceania	0.27	0.23	0.32	0.28
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	1.43	1.07	0.81	0.65
Developed regions	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.30
Least developed countries	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.14
Landlocked developing countries	0.19	0.61	0.49	0.42
Small island developing States	0.34	0.28	0.20	0.18
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	0.42	0.39	0.35	0.31

Note: The latest available update was in July 2015.

[a] Total carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels (expressed in millions of tons) include emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

[b] The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

[c] Including all annex I countries that report under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Countries that are not listed in annex I do not have annual reporting obligations.

[d] National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. It can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.

[e] Excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(Consumption of all ozone-depleting substances in tons of ozone-depletion potential)

	1986	*1990*[a]	*2000*	*2013*
World	1 774 954	1 211 193	263 241	29 219
Developing regions	285 496	241 670	209 605	30 448
Northern Africa	14 214	6 203	8 129	636
Sub-Saharan Africa	36 408	23 451	9 597	1 371
Latin America and the Caribbean	78 663	76 048	31 104	3 851
Caribbean	2 216	2 177	1 669	99
Latin America	76 448	73 871	29 435	3 752
Eastern Asia	103 445	103 217	105 762	17 675
Eastern Asia excluding China	25 436	12 904	14 885	1 985
Southern Asia	13 473	3 338	28 161	1 661
Southern Asia excluding India	6 159	3 338	9 466	705
South-Eastern Asia	17 926	21 108	16 831	2 149
Western Asia	21 254	8 258	9 891	3 093
Oceania	113	47	129	11
Caucasus and Central Asia	11 607	2 738	928	127
Developed regions	1 477 850	966 784	52 708	-1 356
Least developed countries	3 551	1 458	4 812	568
Landlocked developing countries	14 678	3 355	2 395	296
Small island developing States	9 419	7 162	2 147	244

[a] For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base-year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; annexes B and C entered into force in 1992 and annex E in 1994.

Indicator 7.4

Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
Non-fully exploited	31.3	25.4	12.7
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	57.4
Overexploited	18.6	27.4	29.9

Indicator 7.5
Proportion of total water resources used[a]
(Percentage)

	around 2011
World	8.8
Developing regions	9.1
Northern Africa	78.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.3
Caribbean	19.5
Latin America	2.2
Eastern Asia	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	20.8
Southern Asia	47.5
Southern Asia excluding India	53.5
South-Eastern Asia	7.7
Western Asia	54.5
Oceania	0.06
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.6
Developed regions	7.2
Least developed countries	4.1
Landlocked developing countries	11.2
Small island developing States	1.7

Note: The latest available update was in July 2013.
[a] Defined as surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a percentage of total actual renewable water resources.

Target 7.B
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a) Terrestrial and marine[a,b,c]

(Percentage of total territorial area and sea areas under national jurisdiction (0-200 nautical miles))

	1990	*2000*	*2014*
World[d]	4.9	6.7	11.7
Developing regions	4.4	6.1	10.0
Northern Africa	2.2	2.8	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1	7.6	11.1

	1990	2000	2014
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	8.0	13.3
Caribbean	0.9	2.1	2.9
Latin America	5.2	8.5	14.0
Eastern Asia	10.8	13.4	15.1
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	9.7	12.7
Southern Asia	3.3	3.8	4.2
Southern Asia excluding India	3.9	4.6	5.3
South-Eastern Asia	2.8	4.4	6.0
Western Asia	2.6	11.0	11.3
Oceania	0.1	0.1	7.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.5	4.5
Developed regions	6.0	8.3	13.4
Least developed countries	5.8	6.3	8.1
Landlocked developing countries	8.7	11.2	14.3
Small island developing States	0.2	0.4	1.7

(b) Terrestrial[a,b]

(Percentage of total surface area)

	1990	2000	2014
World[c]	8.7	11.8	15.2
Developing regions	8.4	11.4	15.6
Northern Africa	2.7	3.4	7.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.5	11.3	15.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	14.4	23.4
Caribbean	8.3	9.3	13.9
Latin America	8.8	14.4	23.3
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	16.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.1	11.9	15.7
Southern Asia	5.4	6.1	6.8
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	7.0	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	8.4	12.6	14.0
Western Asia	3.7	15.2	15.4
Oceania	2.0	3.2	5.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.5	4.6
Developed regions	9.1	12.2	14.4
Least developed countries	9.4	10.1	12.9
Landlocked developing countries	8.7	11.2	14.3
Small island developing States	3.5	6.2	8.4

(c) Marine[a,b,c]

(Percentage of total territorial waters)

	1990	2000	2014
World[d]	1.2	1.9	8.4
Developing regions	0.3	0.6	4.2
Northern Africa	0.1	0.5	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.2	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.9	1.6	3.1
Caribbean	0.2	1.3	1.7
Latin America	1.1	1.6	3.3
Eastern Asia	0.3	0.5	0.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.6	0.6	0.8
Southern Asia	0.1	0.2	0.2
Southern Asia excluding India	0.1	0.2	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	0.2	0.6	2.3
Western Asia	0.0	0.4	0.8
Oceania	0.0	0.1	7.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.0	0.7	0.7
Developed regions	2.7	4.2	12.4
Least developed countries	0.1	0.2	0.5
Landlocked developing countries[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.0	0.2	1.5

[a] Differences in figures when compared with the statistical annex of previous Millennium Development Goals reports are due to new available data, revised methodologies and revised regional groupings.

[b] Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

[c] Marine areas include marine protected areas in sea areas under national jurisdiction (0-200 nautical miles).

[d] Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of developed and developing region aggregates.

[e] Excluding territorial water claims within inland seas by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7

Proportion of species threatened with extinction[a]

(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	1988	1990	2000	2012
World	92.1	92.1	91.7	91.3
Developing regions	92.4	92.4	92.1	91.7
Northern Africa	98.0	98.0	97.5	96.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.0	93.0	92.9	92.1
Eastern Asia	96.1	96.1	95.9	95.6

	1988	1990	2000	2012
Southern Asia	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.2
South-Eastern Asia	93.2	93.2	92.4	92.4
Western Asia	97.8	97.7	97.3	96.8
Oceania	91.6	91.6	91.3	91.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.1
Developed regions	93.9	93.9	93.6	93.1

[a] Red List Index of species survival for vertebrates (mammals, birds and amphibians). The Red List Index is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action, ranging from 1.0 (equivalent to all species being categorized as "of least concern" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List) to zero (equivalent to all species having become extinct).

Target 7.C
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

(Percentage)

	1990			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	76	95	62	91	96	84
Developing regions	70	93	59	89	95	83
Northern Africa	87	95	80	93	95	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	83	34	68	87	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	94	63	95	97	84
Eastern Asia	68	97	56	96	98	93
Eastern Asia excluding China	96	97	92	98	99	96
Southern Asia	73	90	66	93	96	91
Southern Asia excluding India	79	93	73	89	92	86
South-Eastern Asia	72	90	63	90	95	86
Western Asia	85	95	70	95	96	90
Oceania	50	92	37	56	94	44
Caucasus and Central Asia	87	95	79	89	98	81
Developed regions	98	99	93	99	100	98

Indicator 7.9
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
(Percentage)

	1990			2015		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	54	79	35	68	82	51
Developing regions	43	69	29	62	77	47
Northern Africa	71	90	54	89	92	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	39	18	30	40	23
Latin America and the Caribbean	67	80	36	83	88	64
Eastern Asia	50	71	41	77	87	64
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–	68	82	51
Southern Asia	22	54	11	47	67	36
Southern Asia excluding India	37	66	26	65	77	57
South-Eastern Asia	48	69	38	72	81	64
Western Asia	80	94	58	94	96	89
Oceania	35	75	22	35	76	23
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	95	86	96	95	96
Developed regions	94	96	90	96	97	91

Target 7.D
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicator 7.10
Proportion of urban population living in slums[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
Developing regions	46.2	39.4	29.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	11.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	55.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	20.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	25.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	30.7
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	27.4
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.7
Oceania[b]	24.1	24.1	24.1

[a] Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.
[b] Trend data are not available for Oceania.

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally.

Target 8.B
Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 8.C
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance

Indicator 8.1

Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors' gross national income

(a) Annual total assistance[a]

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2013*	*2014*[b]
All developing countries	52.8	54.0	108.3	104.9	120.6	134.7	135.1	135.2
Least developed countries	15.0	13.7	25.9	32.4	37.5	44.7	44.5	–

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	1990	*2002*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2013*	*2014*[b]
All developing countries	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.29
Least developed countries	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	–

[a] Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.
[b] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2

Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	2001	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2013*
Percentage of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	14.0	15.7	16.0	19.9	21.2	18.8	18.0
In billions of United States dollars	3.5	5.8	8.2	12.4	17.0	14.8	14.5

Indicator 8.3

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2013*
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.1	91.4	83.9	84.5	83.3	85.4
In billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49.0	60.3	71.3	64.4	72.8

[a] Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA for which the tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 per cent in 2008. In 2011, in-donor refugee costs are also excluded from the tying status reporting.

Indicator 8.4

ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2012*	*2013*
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	10.2	8.2	7.0	5.9	5.9	4.1	3.6
In billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.2	15.1	19.9	25.0	27.0	26.1

Indicator 8.5

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2012*	*2013*
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.0
In billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.3	4.2	4.7	4.5

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*	*2014*
(a) Excluding arms					
Developing countries[a]	52	62	75	82	83
of which, preferential[b]	17	15	18	16	18
Northern Africa	52	57	97	98	97
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	98	98
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	93	95	95
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	71
Southern Asia	47	48	58	73	72
South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	82	80
Western Asia	34	39	66	96	96
Oceania	85	83	89	94	96
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	98	97
Least developed countries	68	75	83	89	89
of which, preferential[b]	29	42	28	30	41
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries[a]	54	65	75	79	79
of which, preferential[b]	19	17	21	20	21
Northern Africa	20	26	95	96	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	96	96
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	94	94
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	69	71
Southern Asia	41	46	58	67	72
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	81	79
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	91
Oceania	82	79	87	93	95
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	90	81

	1996	2000	2005	2010	2014
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	84
of which, preferential[b]	35	35	49	54	60

[a] Including least developed countries.

[b] The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured-nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2010	2014
(a) Agricultural goods				
Developing countries	10.4	9.2	7.3	8.0
Northern Africa	6.6	7.3	6.0	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	3.2	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	10.3	7.6	8.6
Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.5	10.6
Southern Asia	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.2
South-Eastern Asia	11.3	10.1	9.0	10.1
Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.3	5.3
Oceania	11.5	9.4	2.9	3.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.7	3.8	3.0	2.8
Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	1.0	0.9
(b) Textiles				
Developing countries	7.3	6.6	5.0	4.5
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	3.7	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.2	1.2
Eastern Asia	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.1
Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	5.7	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	9.1	8.4	5.4	5.2
Western Asia	9.1	8.2	4.4	4.4
Oceania	5.9	5.4	4.9	5.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.6	5.6
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
(c) Clothing				
Developing countries	11.5	10.8	8.0	7.7
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	5.6	5.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	2.6	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.2	1.4
Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.2

	1996	2000	2010	2014
Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.5	8.2
South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.5	9.2	9.2
Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.2	8.3
Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	10.7	11.0
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.7	6.5

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	2.27	0.97	0.94	0.79	0.82	0.79	0.75
In billions of United States dollars	311	312	336	314	326	342	344

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity[a]

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment[b]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	15.1	16.0	22.9
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.8	14.2	14.2
Total aid for trade	**38.5**	**29.0**	**30.7**	**27.7**	**28.8**	**31.2**	**28.4**

[a] Worldwide aid-for-trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA.
[b] Reporting of trade-related adjustment data started in 2007. Only Canada and the European Commission reported.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000[a]	2012[b]
Reached completion point	1	35
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	1
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	3
Total eligible countries	**34**	**39**

[a] Data for 2000 show the status at the end of the year.
[b] Including only heavily indebted poor countries as at 2012. Data for 2012 show the status at the end of August 2013.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under heavily indebted poor countries and multilateral debt relief initiatives[a]

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	2012
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	95

[a] Expressed in net present value terms at the end of 2012. Commitment status as at December 2012.

Indicator 8.12

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services[a]

	1990	2000	2009	2010	2013
Developing regions	19.4	12.0	3.8	3.0	3.1
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	4.8	4.4	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.5	9.2	3.4	2.4	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	20.8	8.0	6.7	6.4
Caribbean	16.9	8.0	17.9	11.2	11.5
Latin America	20.7	21.3	7.8	6.6	6.3
Eastern Asia	10.6	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	6.5	4.1	4.3	4.5
Southern Asia	17.6	13.8	3.2	2.6	3.7
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	11.5	4.5	4.5	5.4
South-Eastern Asia	16.9	6.5	4.1	3.1	2.3
Western Asia	27.8	16.1	8.7	8.0	5.7
Oceania	14.0	6.0	1.9	1.5	2.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	8.6	1.1	1.1	2.1
Least developed countries	17.5	11.6	4.9	3.3	5.0
Landlocked developing countries	14.3	8.9	1.9	1.6	2.3
Small island developing States	13.9	8.7	10.1	6.0	7.5

[a] Including countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data and for some years might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.

Target 8.E
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13

Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

No global or regional data are available.

Target 8.F
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.14
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2013*
World	12.0	16.0	16.0
Developing regions	4.1	7.9	10.6
Northern Africa	4.5	7.2	8.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.4	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.5	18.1
Caribbean	9.0	11.3	10.5
Latin America	9.0	14.8	18.7
Eastern Asia	5.4	13.6	21.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	43.1	49.0
Southern Asia	1.5	3.2	4.0
Southern Asia excluding India	2.2	3.5	8.2
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	4.8	9.3
Western Asia	13.2	17.2	14.2
Oceania	4.7	5.2	5.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.0	8.9	14.1
Developed regions	42.8	49.2	40.9
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.0
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	2.8	3.8
Small island developing States	10.3	13.0	11.7

Indicator 8.15
Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2013*
World	1.6	12.1	93.1
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	87.7
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.8	119.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	65.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.1	114.8
Caribbean	1.2	7.5	67.6
Latin America	0.8	12.5	118.2
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.8	89.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	101.9
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	72.1
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	75.2
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.2	115.4
Western Asia	0.6	13.1	106.9
Oceania	0.2	2.4	50.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	111.9
Developed regions	6.4	39.8	118.3

	1995	2000	2013
Least developed countries	<0.1[a]	0.3	56.2
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	65.2
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	74.8

[a] 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16
Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2013
World	0.8	6.6	38.0
Developing regions	0.1	2.1	29.9
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	41.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	16.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	46.7
Caribbean	0.1	2.9	34.7
Latin America	0.1	4.0	47.6
Eastern Asia	0.1	3.7	47.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.6	61.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1[a]	0.3	13.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	2.4	26.2
Western Asia	0.1	3.1	41.2
Oceania	0.1	1.8	14.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	6.5	39.2
Developed regions	3.2	25.1	76.1
Least developed countries	<0.1[b]	0.1	7.0
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1[a]	0.3	14.6
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	33.0

[a] 1996 data.
[b] 1998 data.

Sources: Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and Millennium Development Goal Indicators website (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for the 2014 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org, under "Data / Regional groupings".

Where shown, the expression "developed regions" comprises Europe (except the Commonwealth of Independent States), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. The expression always includes transition countries in Europe.

For some Millennium Development Goal indicators, data are presented separately for smaller subregions in Africa, based on the classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

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